The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1869. VOL. 42: NO. 24

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

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Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
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1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.

☞ Collections promptly made. [April,1'69-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1869.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

He is, also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 1, 1869:tf

S. L. RUSSELL. ..... J. H. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,

Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.

☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April 1:69:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE. ..... E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.

Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell. Bedford, Pa. Apr 1,69:tf

W. C. SCHAEFFER
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Office with J. W. Dickerson Esq.. 23apr1y

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. April 1:69

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.23,'65.

D. W. CROUSE, DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.

On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford April 1, '69.,

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST.
Office at the old stand in
BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD.
All operations pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.

Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, **$8.00** *and upward.*

As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.

N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'69:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.

The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON,
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
31julytf Huntingdon, Pa.

MAGAZINES.—The following Magazines for sale at the Inquirer Book Store: ATLANTIC MONTHLY, PUTNAM'S MONTHLY LIPPINCOTT'S, GALAXY, PETERSON, GODEY, MD'M. DEMORESTS, FRANK LESLIE RIVERSIDE, etc. etc. ft

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER,

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

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WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

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PROGRAMMES,

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RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ.

Bedford Inquirer.

ITEMS.

PROF. MARSH, of Yale College, has discovered in the territory deposits of Nebraska the minutest fossil horse yet obtained. It is only two feet high, although full grown. This makes the seventeenth species of fossil horse discovered on this continent.

VESSELS TO BE SOLD.—The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the sale of three more of our unneeded war vessels at auction to the highest bidders. This is a double measure of retrenchment—it gives us money for paying our debts, and it stops a serious leak. The Secretary is doing well.

THE enormous growth of our intercourse with Europe is well evidenced by the increased number of letters sent abroad. The excess this year over the figures of 1868 is upwards of half a million. Judging from the crowded state of all outward bound steamers, the number bids fair to increase in a still greater ratio.

EIGHTEEN in favor to one against is the vote of Methodist Philadelphia on the question of lay delegation. Nineteen churches have been heard from so far. This great and radical change in the ecclesiastical organization of the Methodist church of this country may already be considered as an accomplished fact.

MEXICO.—The mexican papers furnish us rather gloomy readings. Their themes are always the same—the ruinous depression of trade, the degradation of the public credit, the prevalence of highway robberies and the menaces of anarchy, the folly of the Government, the corruption of public afiairs, and the imbecillity, indolence, depravity and misery of everybody.

THE New York State Temperance Convention discountenances the idea of a separate political organization, a large majority voting down a proposition to make nominations. The two parties were requested to present candidates pledged to prohibition, with the understanding that their failure to do so would call a third ticket into the local field when necessary.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Observer* says: "The King of Sweden is the most affable and approachable monarch in Europe. In his daily walks, or while going about in the public steamers that play through the waters of the city as omnibuses do in New York, he enters freely into conversation with the people. And to strangers, especially Americans, he is exceedingly kind—or, as his subjects would say, gracious."

REFORM IN PARIS.—A very profound and wonderful reform has just begun in Paris. The principal shops—including those of nearly all the linen-drapers, hosiers, silk mercers and venders of ready-made apparrel—will henceforth be closed on Sundays. The merchants have taken this step of their own accord, and their employees "appeal to the good-will of the public to aid them in making the measure general." When Paris enjoys a Christian Sabbath, there will be some prospect of its ceasing to be a heathen city.

THE news with regard to the condition of affairs in Georgia is very satisfactory. The reign of anarchy and crime which has been going on in that State for the past year especially, will be checked by the firm and impartial hand of General Terry, who has assumed command of the Department of the South. The instructions of the President to him look towards an unbiased examination of the elements of disturbance and the protection of all citizens from violence. There is now some hope of having much that has been mysterious cleared up.

A SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—A remarkable discovery has just been made by a man at Grenoble, France, by which it is calculated that cemeteries and graveyards will be superfluous. At the decease of an individual the body is plunged into a liquid invented by a man at Grenoble, and in about five years the individual is turned into stone. The secret of the petrification is known only to the discoverer. But he goes further. He says that in a thousand years' time, if persons will only preserve their relatives and friends, they will be able to build houses with them, and thus live in residences surrounded by their ancestors.

OPPOSITION TO REFORM.—Every great and genuine reform has to encounter an opposing mule principal. In the case of the Irish Church disestablishment, the general donkey encountered by the English Liberals is in the House of Lords. These latter defend the system of church barnacles, because they are barnacles themselves. The tory organs of London are now denouncing the church bill because it is one move more to the dangers of democracy, and all that can be retorted is that it is a step away from the stupidity of toryism. With its wonted spirit, the London *Star* replies to the Tories that the House of Lords is no more logical, desirable or excusable than the Irish Church. These are words of omen, and raise the right issue. The general tone of the Liberal press is in like manner decided.

A SAN FRANCISCO telegram says: Three Japanese families have arrived here under the auspices of a Prussian named Schnell, an old resident of Japan, driven therefrom in consequence of the defeat of the Northern Princes. Thirty-seven more families are also on thetr way; eighty additional intend coming, making a total of one hundred and twenty families who propose settling permanently in this State to cultivate silk, tea, &c. They bring many mulberry trees, tea and bamboo plants, and intend purchasing Government land for immediate cultivation. It is not improbable that several of the Northern Princes will also come and bring many more industrious families.

THE Easton *Argus* says: "One of the most remarkable cases of longevity that have ever come under our notice is that of Peter Frutchey, Sr., who resides near Portland, in Northampton county. He was ninety-three years old last January. He has nine children living—seven sons and two daughters—the youngest of whom is now forty-seven years old, and the oldest will be seventy next December. His son, William P. Frutchey, now sixty-eight years old, has a great grandchild, the child of his daughter's daughter; hence this *child's grandmother's grandfather* is living in the person of Peter Frutchey, Sr.

Poetry.

From Packard's Monthly, for June.

ONE KISS BEFORE WE PART.

BY HOWARD GLYNDON.

One kiss before we part!
  But one! for love's sweet sake!
To sweeten for my heart,
  The pain of this mistake.
Your hand is in my own,
  But your head is turned away;
For the first time and the last,
  One little kiss, I pray!

Nay; though you love me not,
  And stab me, saying "Friend!"
Nay; though I be forgot
  Before a fortnight's end—
Still, let me kiss the lips
  That traitors are to love—
What! nothing but your hand!
  And that within its glove?

Because the Past was sweet;
  Because you are so dear;
Because no more we meet
  In any future year—
Be kind, and make me glad,
  Just for a moment's space—
Think! I shall be so sad,
  And never see your face!

One kiss before we part!
  And so you nothing meant?
Though I be gone, your heart
  Will keep its old content.
Nay, not your cheek—your lips
  I claim them as my right—
Small guerdon for great love—
  Before we say good night.

Ah! shy, uplooking eyes!
  Not true—though blue and rare—
How dare you feign surprise
  To know I hold you dear?
What coyness will not yield,
  Yet boldness, sure, may take—
Well, then; if not for Love's,
  One kiss—for Friendship's sake!

One kiss before we part!
  One little kiss, my dear!
One kiss—to help my heart
  Its utter loss to bear.
One kiss—to check the tears
  My manhood scarce can stay;
Or thus—I make it "Yes!"
  While you are saying "Nay!"

Miscellaneous.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the Common Schools of Bedford Co.

I shall confine myself strictly to the suggestions from the State Superintendent, as published in the June number of the *Journal*, in making this report, and shall first speak of Educational Progress in the County during the past year. We have repeatedly asked for more new houses, better furniture, more school apparatus, more graded schools, higher wages, and more competent teachers; but above all we have hoped for better, more thorough, local supervision. During the year, we have realized all that could be expected, in regard, to change in houses, furniture and apparatus. No change has been made in the number of our graded schools. Those graded, have given general satisfaction. As soon as the buildiugs, now in process of erection in several parts of the county shall be completed, we shall be able to report at least an *increase* in the *number* of graded schools.

2. *Houses and Grounds.*—In 1867, we built four new houses; in 1868, twelve; this year, twenty new houses were erected, one tenth of the whole number in the County. Of these, two were built in Bedford township, at a cost of $1807; three in Cumberland Valley, at a cost of $1115; one in Hopewell, $350; one in Juniata, $400; two in Monroe, $780; two in Napier, $858; one in West Providence, $377; one in Saxton borough, $1000; one in St. Clair, $350; two in Southampton, $676; two in Union, cost not ascertained; two in Middle Woodberry, at a cost of $1275.

They are all substantial and comfortable buildings. With two exceptions they occupy good sites and have suitable play grounds.

The one built in Saxton is the best of its class in the county. It is a frame building, 42 ft. 4 in. long, 25 ft. 6 in. wide and 16 ft. 8 in. from floor to ceiling. It contains two ante-rooms for extra clothing, and the whole building can be thoroughly ventilated. The site is a beautiful one, and when the grounds are properly enclosed and improved, a work the directors intend doing during the coming year, they will be second to none in the county. Our people are beginning to give more attention to school grounds. Convenience of access, beauty of location, and suitable play ground are no longer overlooked, when a new school house is to be built. As fast as "these monuments to the carelessness or incompetency of those who placed them on the bleak hill tops, or steep mountain sides, in rugged ravines or swampy flats," rot away, others more favorably located, take their places. The Directors of Schellsburg borough, have, at length, secured a good site, and are erecting a fine brick building, for their schools. For the last three years no public school was taught here. Private schools were, however, liberally supported.

3. *Furniture and Apparatus*—Twenty-five houses were supplied with new and improved furniture. Ten were supplied with apparatus. Although the Directors have, during the past three years, manifested great willingness to furnish apparatus, and have in many parts of the county supplied all, the means of the districts would warrant, yet there is room, need, for more. We want better black boards in many of the schools. Charts and outline maps are needed in others.

It is true, teachers do not always use the apparatus at their command—some men would not cut wood though you placed an ax in their hands—yet most of our teachers are ready and willing to use apparatus to some good purpose, if it is supplied them. The teacher who, about the middle of his last term, had not yet brought the out-line maps from a near neighbor's house to the school room, and who had "no time," to go and procure cravon, although he had a large class in Geography and Arithmetic, does not belong to this latter class.

4. *Qualifications and Salaries of Teachers.*—Two hundred and three teachers were employed, one hundred and forty males and sixty-three females. Some change has been made in the *average* qualification. Last year the average grade of certificates was 2.29. This year it was 2.27. If we were guided by these figures alone we should say there was no change. But when we look at the improvement in the methods of instruction; at the zeal many manifested in their work; at the increased number of educational books and papers read; at the attendance at our county and district institutes; at the increased amount of *general information*, our teachers have acquired, we must conclude that they, to day, stand higher in their profession than they did one year ago. The dead ones are nearer their graves, the live ones are more alive. Wages are about what they were one year ago, nor was it rersonable to expect a change, when we recollect that last year, wages were increased in almost every district, over that of the preceding year. See report of 1868.

In not a few instances, however, where teachers showed the true spirit, have their wages been advanced. Taking all things into consideration, the age, experience and qualification of the teachers; the sparseness of our population and sterility of soil in many sections of the county, and the consequent high rate of taxation, necessary to keep open the schools for a minimum term even, wages have been as high as could be asked.

A few teachers did not receive sufficient compensation, some received too much. Our most expensive teachers are those who receive the smallest salary.

Seven seems to be a fatal number among the teachers of our county. Each year, for the three past, that number have proved "total failures." Out of the whole number employed, one hundred and forty had attended a County Normal School; twelve, a State Normal, and one hundred and ninety-five had studied some educational work. Of this number, however, we found, upon examination, that many had studied to little purpose. Fifty-one had never taught; eighty-seven had taught less than one year and sixty nine had taught more than five years.

5. *Work done by the Superintendent.—Examinations.*— Twenty-four public and four private examinations were held. One hundred and ninety-eight provisional, and five professional certificates were issued. Twenty-two applicants were rejected and six certificates were renewed. Eighty-four directors and one hundred and thirty-four citizens were pregent at the examinations. The applicants in Monroe and South Woodberry passed the most credible examination.

Visitations.—Two hundred and twenty-two visits to schools were made. All were visited, except eight. These were not open when the other schools in the vicinity were visited, hence they were not reached. The visits averaged 1.84 hours. Thirty-four directors accompanied me. I met ninety-nine patrons in the schools. In nine of the districts I had neither patron nor director to visit with me, and in a few only, were the schools visited by directors as the law requires. Nine Secretaries acted as district Superintendents, with very satisfactory results in every instance.

Educational Meetings.—I held twenty five educational meetings, attended five district, and three county institutes and taught ten weeks in the County Normal School.

6. *Work done by other Agencies.*—Our private schools are still doing good work. Thirty-eight were open during the year, employing forty-two teachers. Twelve hundred and nineteen children attended these schools. Cost of tuition $6555.

The County Normal School, employing five teachers was again liberally supported. One hundred and thirty-one students attended, ninety-six of whom taught during the winter. This school was first opened in August, 1863. Then many of our best teachers had already gone into the army, or had engaged in some other more lucrative occupation. After a vigorous effort on the part of the Superintendent, then in office, eighty-four students were obtained. Sixty three of them taught during winter of 1863 and 1864. Since that time the school has been steadily increasing, numbering at no time less than one hundred and thirty students. It has had, and still has its enemies, among those who, though ignorance believe that the county Superintendent is making a *fortune* out of it. To such it may be well to state that the income from the Normal during the last year was, after deducting tuition not collectable, $723, and the expenses, salary for teachers, advertising &c., $756; leaving $33, to be paid out of the Superintendent's pocket. This is about what the school pays the Superintendent annually. The only object in view when the County Normal School was begun, and the only one now in view, was to bring out the young men and women of the county, who were willing to qualify themselves to teach. We wanted teachers. Teachers qualified for the work. The Normal has in a measure supplied that want. But for it many schools must have remained closed. We cannot here, help thanking the friends of education all over the county, who have always aided us in keeping this school open, who have aided us in getting out the young men and women from our public schools to the Normal, and who have encouraged us in every way.

Institutes.—Chief among the other educational agencies in the county are the district and county institutes. Of the former we had six, attended by fifty-eight teachers; all of these except one, did good work. The great want felt in all of them was the presence of some experienced conductor. One leading spirit in each district, competent to carry an institute through all its struggles, is what we need; one who will *teach* the younger, the less experienced.

The county institute was, in number of teachers attending, and in general interest, more successful than the one held last year. The principal instructors and lecturers, were Prof. H. B. Zimmerman, Ex-Superintendent of Juniata Co., Prof. R. A. McClure of Chambersburg, Prof. A. Stevens, of Pittsburg, Prof. J. M. Reynolds, of Lancaster, Donald St. George Fraser, of North Point, and Miss F. M. Haley, of Boston. The whole work done by the convention, was of a practical character.

The Press.—The papers of the county, THE BEDFORD INQUIRER, *The Bedford Gazette* and *The Bedford County Press*, have taken more interest in educational matters, than heretofore, publishing editorial notices of the Normal school; full accounts of the proceedings of the teachers institute; annual report of the county superintendent, and other matter relating to education.

The Clergy.—Two years ago we had a sermon on education, from the Presbyterian pulpit, Bedford Pa.,' since then the clergy have remained silent on the subject. Why this is, I do not know. It is a fact we cannot deny, that our ministers, seldom, if ever visit our schools. In vain we cast our eyes down the list of "visitors," in the teacher's report book, for the name of the clergyman residing in the district. It is not there. Have the teachers neglected to note the visits? Surely the clergy, above all others, should have the highest interest in the success of our public schools. The boys and girls will soon grow up to be men and women. They are to be the future "stay and support of the church. Would it not be well, then, for our Ministers to call at our schools occasionally, to cheer on the teacher, to encourage the scholar? There is too much of this "standing back" on the part of those, who, if they would but come forward, could be of powerful aid in this work.

Schools.—Of the whole number of schools open, twelve are graded; one hundred and seventy-nine were well classified; in one hundred and eighty-one the books were uniform, and the Bible was daily read, either by the teacher, or by the scholars and teacher in one hundred and fifty-nine. There are still twenty-two schools in which the books are not uniform. The directors of these have decided upon a uniform series of books, but their exclusive use has never been enforced. Every teacher knows how the usefulness of the school is impaired by this ruinous policy.

It might be sound policy to withhold the State aid from such schools, until the directors thereof comply with the law in this particular. The law is plain, and the wisdom in it so manifest that no intelligent board should hesitate one moment in fulfilling it to the letter.

Obstacles in the way of improvement.—Few new obstacles have presented themselves during the year. Those most in the way, and the means calculated to promote improvement, I referred to at some length, in my last report, to which the reader may turn.

"We must have more efficient local supervision," is the cry we hear every where. But how is this to be brought about. In my judgment there is but one way; elect three men for each district—the best men *in the district.* Let these form a board, President, Secretary, and Treasurer: select from among these the one possessing the most knowledge of schools, as district Superintendent, whose duty it shall be to visit the schools regularly, at least once a month. Pay the board for every day actually engaged in transacting the business of the district. Make them sworn officers. This subject has been agitated again and again, in our conventions, and it seems about time that we have some legislation on it.

If directors, as they are now elected, would carry out the laws strictly, and if parents would look to the interest of their children; supply them with proper books, see that they make good use of them, send them regularly to school, uphold the teacher, encourage him by their visits and kind words, most of the obstacles in the way of improvement would disappear. But this is rarely done.

Directors are not paid for their services, and they frequently do the least possible amount of work. Not receiving any pay themselves they often feel illiberal when teachers are to be employed; not receiving any pay, when the Superintendent calls on them to visit schools with him, he often hears the excuse, "it won't pay me to ride through the storm."

I am more than ever convinced that many teachers fail because the schools are not visited oftener by some efficient officer. The Superintendent can at most, in a county like this, visit all the schools only once, in a term of four months. Many schools must, therefore, remain unvisited until the third month. The teacher makes mistake after mistake, until the time arrives when the Superintendent reaches the school. He finds it a failure which might have been prevented had the school been visited in the first month.

Concluding Remarks.—I take this opportunity of thanking my many friends, throughout the county for their many kindnesses toward me during the past three years. To the Department I am sensibly indebted for the many words of advice and the promptness with which they have always answered when called upon. I thank each and all and wish themabundant success.

H. W. FISHER, County Supt.

THE SUNDAY STONE.

In one of the English coal mines there is a constant formation of limestone, caused by the trickling of water through the rocks. This water contains a great many particles of lime, which are deposited in the mine, and, as the water passes off, these become hard, and form limestone. This stone would always be white, like marble, were it not that men are working in the mine, and as the black dust rises from the coal, it mixes with the soft lime, and in that way a black stone is formed.

Now, in the night, when there is no coal-dust rising, the stone is white; then again, the next day, when the miners are at work, another black layer is formed, and so on alternately, black and white, through the week, until Sunday comes. Then, if the miners keep holy the Sabbath, a much larger layer of white stone will be formed than before. There will be the white stone of Saturday night, and the whole of Sunday, so that every seventh day the white layer will be about three times as thick as any of the others. But if they work on the Sabbath, they see it *marked against them* in the stone. Hence the miners call it "The Sunday Stone."

Perhaps, many who now break the Sabbath, would try to spend it better if there were a "Sunday Stone" where they could *see* their unkept Sabbaths with their *black marks.*

But God needs no such record on earth to know how all our Sabbaths are spent. His record is kept above. All our Sabbath deeds are written there, and we shall see them at the last.

Be very careful to keep your Sabbath *pure and white*, and not allow the dust of worldliness and sin to tarnish the purity of the blessed day.

"Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."—*Christian Treasury.*

WHY is the inside of everything unintelligible? Because we can't make it out.

WHAT is the only pain we make light of? A window-pane.

MONEY—the "root of all evil," to those who spend their lives rooting for it.

LARGE EYES.

Large eyes have always been admired, especially in women, and may be considered essential to the highest order of beauty, in almost every description of which from Helen of Troy to any modern heroine, they held a prominent place. We read of "large spiritual eyes," and 'eyes loving large,' and of 'little sparkling, beady eyes,' to which the epithets 'spiritual' and 'loving' are never applied.

An Arab expresses his idea of the beauty of a woman by saying she had the eye of a gazelle. This is the burden of his song. The timidity, gentleness, and innocent fear in the eye of the 'deer' are compared with the modesty of the young girl: 'Let her be as the loving hind and the pleasant roe."

Persons with large eyes give us the impression of being 'wide awake,' and ready for action; while small eyed people have more generally a 'sleepy look' and a sluggish temperament or habit of body. Dr. Redfield observes, that persons with large eyes have very lively emotions, think very rapidly and speak fast, unless there be a predominence of the phlegmatic temperament. Of persons with small eyes the reverse is true. The former are quick and spontaneous in their feelings and in the expression of them, and are therefore, simple, like the Scotch, Swiss and all who inhabit mountainous regions. The latter are slow and calculating, and therefore, artful like the gipsies, a people who generally inhabit level countries. There is a connection between activity and the ascending and descending acclivities, a fact which we evince in running up and down stairs, and which an active horse exhibits when he comes to a hill; and hence the Scotch, Highlanders, as well as the sheep, goat, chamois, &c., have very large eyes and very great activity.

TWO MEALS A DAY.

If any man or woman of forty-five or over, not engaged in hard natural labor, especially the studious, sedentary and in door livers, would take but two meals a day for one month, the second not being later than three in the afternoon, and absolutely nothing afterwards, except it might be in some cases an orange or lemon, or cup of warm drink, such as tea, broma, sugar water, or ice cream, there would be such a change for the better in the way of sound sleep, a feeling on waking of having rested, an appetite for breakfast, a buoyance of disposition during the day, with a geniality of temper and manner that few, except the animal and the glutton, would be willing to go back to the flesh pots of Egypt.

"Ben Ward," as he is frequently called, one of the political lions of the west, has taken but two meals a day for twenty years, and if all sedentary persons, those who are in door a greater part of their time, would after the age of forty five observe the same inflexible rule, there can be no doubt, other things being equal, that long years of happy exemption from the ordinary ills of life would be the result, The reason is that the stomach would have time to rest, for recuperation, and would thus be able to perform its part more thoroughly, making purer blood, giving better sleep and securing a good appetite for breakfast. Let any man try it for ten days, taking the second meal seven hours after the first, and abandon the practice if he can.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

ORIGIN.—It is only shallow-minded pretenders, says Daniel Webster, who make distinguished origin a matter of personal merit, or obscure origin a matter of personal reproach. A man who is not ashamed of himself need not to be ashamed of his early condition. It did happen to me to be born in a log cabin, raised among the snow-drifts of New Hampshire, at a period so early that when the smoke first rose from its rude chimney and curled over the frozen hills, there was no similar evidence of a white man's habitation between it and the settlements on the rivers of Canada. That remains still exist. I make it an annual visit. I carry my children to it to teach them the hardships endured by the generation before them. I love to dwell on the tender recollections, the kindred ties, the early affections and the narration and incidents which mingle with all I know of this family abode. I weep to think that none of those who inhabited it are now among the living; and if ever I fail in affectionate veneration for him who raised it, and defended it against savage violence and destruction, cherished all domestic comforts beneath its roof, and, through the fire and blood of seven years revolutionary war, shrunk from no toil, no sacrifice to serve his country, and to raise his children to a condition better than his own, may my name and the name of my posterity be blotted from the memory of mankind.

A REMARKABLE ENCOUNTER.—A remarkable, though plausible story comes from Bodega Bay, California, of a terrific battle between a sperm whale and a number of swordfish, which resulted in the defeat of the whale. The fight was witnessed by a farmer ploughing in his field near the coast, only a few miles north of the "Golden Gate." The sea was smooth, and the first indication of the conflict was a commotion in the water nearly a mile from the shore, but as the combatants rapidly approached the land, their movements became distinctly visible. The swordfish were five in number; the whale, though displaying great activity, was no match for them. In making their thrusts into the sides of the whale, the swordfish kept clear of his tail, one blow from which would have been fatal to either of them. With maddened fury the whale struck right and left, then dived to escape his tormentors; but they followed quickly, and soon brought him to the surface. Blood was seen spirting from deep gashes in his sides. The contest lasted nearly one hour, when the whale with a mighty effort flung himself upon some low rocks and soon died. Many persons from the neighboring village of Petaluma went out to view the carcass. It was fifty or sixty feet in length, and there were gashes two feet deep and six feet long in its sides.

MOTTO of market gardners: "Let us have peas."

WHEN is a toper's nose not a nose? When it is a little reddish.

LAWS, like sausages, cease to inspire respect in proportion as we know how they are made.

MANY young men are so improvident that they cannot keep anything but late hours.

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All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.—You are the architects of your own fortunes. Rely upon your own strength of body and soul. Take for your motto self-reliance, honesty and industry; for your star, faith, perseverence and pluck, and inscribe on your banner, "Be just, and fear not." Don't take too much advice; keep at the helm and steer your own ship. Strike out. Think well of your self. Fire above the mark you intend to hit. Assume your position. Energy, invincible determination, with a right motive, are the levers that rule the world. The great art of commanding is to take a fair share of the work. Civility costs nothing and buys everything. Don't drink; swear; don't gamble; don't steal; don't deceive; don't tattle. Be polite; be generous; be kind. Study hard, play hard. Be in earnest. Be self-reliant. Read good books. Love your fellow men as your God; love your country and obey the laws; love truth; love virtue. Always do what your conscience tells you to be a duty, and leave the consequence with God.

MANNERS.—There is nothing which adds so much to a young man's success in life—next to honesty of purpose—as the practice of good breeding wherever he goes—on the sidewalks, in the buggy; as well as in your parlor. If you meet a man who refuses to give you half the road, or to turn out on the sidewalk, you may class him as a man with no sense of justice in his soul. When we speak of polite men we do not wish to be understood as referring to one who bows low and takes off his hat to ladies and men of position, and turns away from the poor man; but we mean the honest face—the man who always carries a smile on his countenance, and who never turns his face away from the poor; we mean the man who has a kind salutation when he meets you in the morning, and a pleasant "good night" in the evening; a man whose face is always void of offence. Such a man is bound to succeed—such a one will find friends. Young men be polite.

AIMLESS EDUCATION.—Here is the rich man's son who has been educated at great expense and pains, and who has graduated from college, and has come out a gentleman. He has studied not with a view to fitting himself for any avocation in life, but with a view of being a gentleman. He reads not for the sake of knowing anything, but for the sake of being a gentleman. Soon his father breaks down, and he, when he is about twenty-five years old, finds himself a poor man's son and dependent on his own exertions. And he says to himself, "What shall I do for a living?" He asks his feet, and his feet say, "I do not know." He asks his head, and it says, "I never learned anything about a living." There is but one man that can befriend this poor wretch, and that is the sexton. Could anything be more useless than such a person? Can there be anything more pitiable than such histories? And yet they are happening every day.

AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE.—At present we have no architecture: we build well, and our streets show elegant and commodious dwellings, costly and elaborate churches, solid-looking banks, plain and useful public schools, gorgeous hotels, and warehouses of every style; but we look in vain for the expression of an original idea—for the successful working out of a distinct purpose. We have buildings in every imaginable exaggeration of bad taste and with every possible confusion of rule, order, and style—aggravatingly pretensions and provokingly destitute of architectural fitness. A Greek temple stand for a custom-house, a college, or a bank; a prison is represented by a Norman keep or an Egyptian temple; a court-house resembles a barn or factory; and so most of our public buildings might be interchanged without sacrifice of or detriment to any rule of architectural propriety or æsthetic feeling. *From an Article on* EXPRESSION IN ART, *in Lippincott's Magazine for June.*

CLEANLINESS.—A neat, clean, fresh-aired, sweet, cheerful, well-arranged house exerts a moral as well as a physical influence over its inmates, and makes the members of a family peaceable and considerate of each others feelings and happiness. The connection is obvious between the state of mind thus produced, and habits of respect for others, and for those high duties and obligations which no laws can enforce. On the contrary, a filthy, squalid, noxious dwelling in which none of the decencies of life can be observed, contributes to make its inhabitants selfish, sensual, and regardless of the feelings of others. And the constant indulgence of such passions renders them reckless and brutal; and the transition is natural to propensities and habits incompatible with a respect for the property of others or for the laws.—*N. Y. Independent.*

PASTE THIS IN YOUR HAT.—Pay your debts as soon as you get the money in your pocket. Do without what you don't need. Speak your mind when necessary. Hold your tongue when prudent. Speak to a friend in a seedy coat. If you can't lend a man money tell him why. If you don't want to, do the same. Cut acquaintances who lack principle. Bear with infirmities but not with vices. Respect honesty, despise duplicity. Wear your old clothes till you can pay for new ones. Aim at comfort and propriety, not fashion. Acknowledge your ignorance, and don't pretend knowledge you havn't got. Entertain your friends, but never beyoud your means.

THE farm and burial-ground of Washington is being surrounded by Northern farmers. Even capital obeys the impulses of patriotism, and loves to nestle near the shades of Vernon. A cordon of loyal enterprise drawn around those sacred retreats will protect them from the devastations which have been quite too common.

GOOD-BREEDING is the result of much good sense, some good nature, and a little self denial, for the sake of others, and with a view to obtain the same indulgence from them.—*Chesterfield.*

WHEN the trumpter was desired to play louder he replied: "You say 'louder, louder,' but var ish de vind?"

MANY a good kiss has been nipped in the bud by a four-year-old nuisance bringing a light into the room.

A SPEECH not intended for pickpockets—cut and come again.

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1869

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. GEARY.
(Subject to the decision of the State Convention.)

DISTRICT TICKET.

SENATOR,
G. SHANNON MULLIN,
(Subject to the decision of the Dist. Conference.)

ASSEMBLY,
J. H. LONGENECKER, Esq.
(Subject to the decision of the Dist. Conference.)

COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Esq., of Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,
WILLIAM DIBERT, of Bedford Bor.

TREASURER,
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, of Bedford Twp.

COMMISSIONER,
JAMES FINK, of Hopewell Twp.

POOR DIRECTOR,
EMANUEL J. DIEHL, of Colerain Twp.

COTONER,
DR. A. S. SMITH, of St. Clairsville Bor.

AUDITOR,
JOHN P. WILLIAMS, of South Woodbery Twp.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

Copperheadism stands in mortal terror of any law interfering with ballot box stuffing and illegal voting. They are in a paroxysm of rage just now in regard to the Registry Law passed last winter. Their efforts to have it set aside are of a most significant character. They know that in a fair election they have no hope of success and therefore are earnestly at work trying to pick a flaw in the new law and have it pronounced unconstitutional. To effect this purpose they have got up a case to bring the question before Judge Sharswood. Now Judge Sharswood, owing as he does his own election to fraud, deems himself in duty bound to see that the machinery that secured him in his present position is kept in good working order for the benefit of his friends. This as a matter of course is only common gratitude on the part of the immaculate Sharswood. He helped to manufacture copperhead voters last fall by wholesale in the court of *Nisi Prius*, where fraudulent naturalizations under his direction were made out at the rate of a thousand a day. Under such circumstances the fealty of Sharswood could not be doubted. The copperheads are sure of their tool and to Sharswood they have gone with a made up case in order to have it decided against the "Registry Law." The Judge begins the business in a style that shows him to be perfectly familiar with what his friends expect of him. By agreement of the counsel the case was not to be brought up until a full bench, were present to consider it. But fearing to risk the case before a full bench who would give it the attention its importance demands, this immaculate Judge hurries up the case in defiance of the agreement of counsel, before his own incorruptible self and boasts of his determination to hear the cause and accept the responsibility. Such are the men and such the means used for perpetuating the stuffing of ballot boxes and the manufacture of illegal votes in Pennsylvania for copperhead purposes. How long will the people endure such trampling upon their most sacred rights? It is no more than might be expected that the man who was elected by fraud will lend himself and his official position and power to the perpetuation of the facilities for committing frauds, but it is not to be supposed that the people will long tolerate such abuse of the Judicial ermine. Judge Sharswood richly deserves to be impeached and removed from office for such conduct as he has at least twice been guilty of in the brief period that he has held office.

THAT anxious readers may understand what the Established (the Episcopal) Church means practically, and then be enabled to take an intelligent and human interest in the issue now convulsing England, we condense a suggestive fact or two from a long account of the buildings for the next presentation to a rectory and vicarage in the county of Lincoln, which was recently put up at auction. The language of the auctioneer and the amount bid are both instructive. There are in this living two churches to serve, a mile and a half apart. The income of the rector is £708 ($3,540) per year. The auctioneer stated that the society was good, and the hunting very fair. One hundred pounds would pay for a curate to do the visiting of the sick, burying the dead, etc., and the rector would have a clear income of £600 ($3,000). The highest bidder reached £4,800 ($24,000), which sum not being deemed sufficient, the living was withdrawn unsold. Was slavery any more demoralizing, any more of a sin *per se*, than this open, unblushing, licensed simony.—*The Press.*

THE RECORD OF A DAY IN NEW YORK.—The *Tribune* of the 14th inst., says: "Our chapter of crime in and about the city is again painfully full. No clue has been found to the murder of Woodall. A notorious liquor-seller in Houston st. (who beat a man to death a few months ago) nearly killed Joseph Hogan on Saturday. There was a shooting case in Pearl st.; there was an assault with a hatchet in Rose-st.; a Sixth Ward fight in Elizabeth-st.; a stabbing case in East Broadway; another in Catherine-st.; more stabbing in the Ninth-ave.; a man found in the river at South Brooklyn—probably murder. Besides all these, there were half a-dozen smaller affairs of a similar nature; and an attack upon a negro in Brooklyn yesterday resulted in a homicide."

It is scarcely necessary to mention that New York city is in the full enjoyment of all the blessings of a corrupt copperhead city government. Such are the beauties of a pure Democratic government of the modern type.

THE Republican victory in Washington city turns out to be much more complete than at first supposed. We carried every ward in the city and the aggregate majority is almost 5000. This too is on a decreased colored registry showing a gratifying increase in white Republican voters. Though bitterly opposing colored suffrage here the Democratic leaders in Washington used every means in their power to obtain colored votes. They really managed to get a few and to stir up at the same time a pretty serious riot. Democratic riots are a common thing at elections and they commonly say but little about them, but they have made considerable ado over the one they fomented in Washington hoping to cast odium on the Republicans, but the disguise is too thin and nobody is deceived. The riot was their own work.

A SUMPTUOUS banquet was given to Ex Governor Curtin at Philadelphia on the 12th inst., on the eve of his departure for Russia.

BRIGHT yellow gaiters are all the rage in Paris. How long till we have them here?

THE two Johnsons, Reverdy and Andrew, are both on the rampage, the first in a genteel, the second in an angry way. They possess uncommon talking talent, and are addicted to an inordinate use of it. They have special and somewhat similar grievances, and are fond of ventilating them. They have been largely rejected—Andrew by the people, and Reverdy by the Senate. Andrew has gone home, and Reverdy has come home, each to scold in his own style. The good dinners of the White House and the royal feasts of London must now be exchanged for the rebel fare of Tennessee and Maryland. Let us be ready for a fresh flood of angry eloquence.—*The Press.*

THE REDUCTION of the Public Debt goes bravely on. Mr. Boutwell's exhibit for June 1st shows over thirteen millions three hundred thousand dollars paid in the month of May, besides two million one hundred and ninety-seven thousand dollars interest due before March 1st, but which Andy Johnson's Administration left as a legacy for the republican party. The whole amount sums up $15,581,975 paid in May and over $24,000,000 for April and May or at the rate of $150,000,000 per year. This is done by Mr. Boutwell before he has had time to thoroughly reorganize his department. He will no doubt be able to do better still in future.

LAST year the Democratic State government of tax-ridden Maryland expended over *six hundred thousand dollars* for militia purposes. The taxes of this State are already about three times as great as those of Pennsylvania, and at this rate a farm across the border will in a few years hardly be worth taking as a present. Let our Pennsylvania farmers—who through a Republican administration hold their farms exempt and free—reflect on the meaning and consequences of having a Democratic Governor and Legislature next year.—*Phil'a Press.*

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.—In fifty-nine contested districts the Government party have chosen 30 candidates, and the Opposition 28, one district remaining doubtful. The parties in the next Legislature of France will sum up as follows: For the Government, 213; Independent, 42; Radical, 35. The outright opposition have gained, as it stands, about fourteen votes. The main body of the forces of the two latter parties may be massed at need against the Empire.

A GOOD IDEA.—The new constitution of the state of New York disfranchises for a time all voters who offer or accept bribes in shape or form for votes at any election. Such a rule might be of decided advantage to the purity of the ballot box in other parts of the country. It would certainly work well in Pennsylvania, especially if made to embrace members of the legislature and others occupying representative positions.

THE accident to the passenger train from Washington to Baltimore on Wednesday night the 9th inst., on which President Grant was a passenger, is supposed on good grounds to have been the result of design on the part of unknown parties. The running over a cow, the alleged cause, never before resulted in so much damage. The railroad officials are also extremely reticent on the subject.

CUBAN affairs are every day growing brighter for the insurgents. The Spanish authorities now admit the successful landing of some 5000 filibusters with an abundant supply of amunition. They also report that the rich planters have supplied the insurgents with a sufficient amount of funds to carry on the war for an indefinite length of time.

THE returns of the French elections are not altogether flattering to the Emperor. The liberal vote, cast against the Government amounted to 3,248,385 and the vote for the Government 4,053,856. It is understood that Napoleon is not all pleased with the result.

ENGLAND is still in a state of excitement over the Irish Church Bill. Large meetings are held in various parts of the country. The *Times* says the Lords must defer to the country or the government cannot be carried on, yet the house of Lords resists the disestablishment with all its strength.

Railroad Accident.

President Grant a Passenger on the Train. Three Cars Thrown from the Track and Badly Damaged—A Number of Persons Seriously Injured.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1869.

Startling rumors reached here this morning concerning a railroad accident, near Annapolis Junction, on the road to Baltimore, to the train on which the President was a passenger. The accident occurred about 20 minutes to 10 o'clock last night. On inquiry the facts were ascertained to be as follows: The locomotive ran against a cow, and before the train passed the cow was thrown down with her legs under the wheels of the baggage car. The latter and the two front passenger cars were thrown off the track. These cars were overturned and shattered, and the passengers thrown promiscuously. Much excitement naturally prevailed, and measures were immediately taken to extricate the passengers from their perilous situation. The cars, when they left Washington, were in the following order: After the two first cars was the chair car, the sleeping-car, and the President's car. In the last named were the President, his wife, and two children, Mr. Cramer, the brotherin-law of the President, and his wife, and Secretary Boutwell. No one was injured in the cars in the rear of the two front passenger cars, but on these ten or twelve persons were cut and bruised, several severely. So far as known, none were fatally injured. Four passengers who received bruises returned to Washington. Several of the others remained in the vicinity of the accident, and others proceeded northward. As soon as information of the disaster reached Washington, relief was despatched to the scene, and after a delay of five hours other cars were substituted for those damaged, and the train reached Baltimore in time to connect with the early morning Northern train from that city. The above account is based on information received here by the railroad authorities, but the passengers who have returned to this city represent the accident as far more appalling. One of them says that at least twenty persons were injured. One from Georgia had his face battered completely out of shape, and was picked up senseless, weltering in gore. It is not probable he will recover. Not only were the first two passenger cars completely destroyed, but the two immediately in the rear of them were damaged. These cars were thrown violently together. The passengers in the after cars were startled by the screams of the wounded. One man had his leg broken. Special cars were despatched from Baltimore and Washington to the relief of the sufferers. The surgeons sewed up the wounds of a number of persons, and set the limbs requiring such services, besides rendering other necessary professional offices. There is now no obstruction to travel.

HOW NEW YORK IS GOVERNED.—A striking commentary on the way in which the snug little island of Manhattan is governed, is shown in the expose of the internal arrangements of the New York Tax Commissioners' office. According to the account given, there are ten clerks, drawing collectively the sum of $23,500 from the City Treasury, who do not even perform any service, and who do not even reside in New York, some living in New Jersey. They are simply political stipendiaries, supported out of the public purse for either real or imaginary services rendered to party.

The Scourge of Utah.

March of the Destroying Army—Grasshoppers on the Wing—A Track of Desolation Left Behind Them.

Countless myriads of grasshoppers have lately made their appearance on the north and eastern shore of Salt Lake, and are marching or hopping toward the City of the Desert. The ground around Promontory Point is literally black with the young and rapacious insects. They are now about three-fourths of an inch in length, black in color, and more resembling a cricket than a grass hopper. But as they increase in size their color changes to brown. About two weeks since these pests made their first appearance in that section, being then about an eighth of an inch in length, and having that appearance of sand crickets. They grow rapidly and are very voracious, destroying everything in their way. For miles the track of the railroad is black with these destroying insects, the ties and rails being hidden from view by the thousands perched thereon. Salt Lake City has been cleared of vegetation before by these pests, and in each case the countless hosts have made their first appearance to the north and west of the city, devastating their fields and gardens when passing through on their way to the south and westward. Two years since such a scourge swept over the city, destroying every green thing, even to the growth of wood and vine of the previous season. Millions of the insects perished in the lake, for it seems nothing turns them when on their destroying march. In a day the beautiful gardens and orchards of the city were left as bare of verdure as though a fire had swept over them. From the account given us, it appears that the city will again be visited by this scourge. We learn that the scourge, which passed over Salt Lake two years since, continued its march, and the following season made an appearance in the lower end of the Great Basin, where the scenes of the previous year were re-enacted. This season the hordes have appeared in the extreme southern Mormon settlements, where they are destroying everything before them. They are now some five hundred miles from Salt Lake, the localities over which they passed having had one year's respite from their ravages. It seems that when these insects reach maturity they deposit their eggs in the soil and die. The following season the eggs are hatched by the warmth of the spring, and a new army follows on its march.

Coal Strikes.

The following resolutions have been passed almost unanimously by the Miners' and Laborers' Association, of the anthracite coal fields of this State:

Whereas, The object of our suspension has, to a great extent, been accomplished—to wit, the depletion of the overplus of coal already in the market, together with the preventing, if possible, the enormous oversupply that was going to the market, and which was thereby not only keeping down the price of labor, but evidently would compel either local suspension or further reduction of wages, and in consequence local strikes; and whereas, the public press of the country in most instances, through which public opinion is formed and expressed, has denounced our association in its first powerful movement, representing that we had a design to run prices up to an exorbitant height, &c., &c., and in some instances even threatening to appeal to Congress to repeal the tariff on foreign coal; therefore be it

Resolved, That we do not, nor have not, desired to run up the price of coal too high in the market, but, on the contrary, would prefer a steady and healthy market, which will afford to the operator and dealer fair interest for their investment, and at the same time receive for our share a fair day's wages for a fair day's work; and further

Resolved, That, taking into consideration the great risk and danger a miner or laborer has to incur in pursuing his daily occupation, we claim that we should receive pay commensurate to said risk or danger, and not be stinted down to the lowest price given to common laborers whose employments are safe and free from all risk to life, limb, and family.

Resolved, That on or after the 16th inst., all districts or branches which can agree with their employers as to basis and conditions of resumption do resume work.

Travel on the Pacific Railroad.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says: "The condition of both sections of the Pacific Railroad is rapidly improving; and for the past four weeks every day has lessened the risk of accident. The treacherous temporary bridges over the Weber have been replaced by good truss work, the worst curves have been straightened, the banks widened, and where new-made ground had sunk, the track has been raised. The companies have much to do before they will be prepared for winter storms and next spring's floods, but for summer and autumn traffic the road, by the middle of June, will be as good as the average of railroads, and a large portion of each section is already better. Latest reports speak of improvements in the restaurant accommodations, and excepting where there are children or ladies in the party it is not necessary for travellers to carry any solid provisions with them. The Pullman palace sleeping-cars are now running to and from Promontory eastward. This reduces the number of nights to be spent in ordinary cars to two, and that hardship need not be borne another week, as one or more sleeping-cars for the Central Railroad Company are expected at Sacramento on the 8th instant.

Texas Republican Convention.

GALVESTON, June 11.—The Republican State Convention met at Houston Monday and adjourned till Tuesday, when J. G. Tracy was chosen President. Resolutions were adopted approving the course of General Reynolds in bringing the Jefferson prisoners to trial. E. J. Davis was nominated by acclamation for Governor. J. W. Flanigan was nominated for Lieutenant Governor; Frank Carter for Comptroller of the Treasury, and Mr. Kenchler, of Bear county, for Commissioner of the Land Office. Mr. Batcheldor made a speech condemning the course of A. J. Hamilton, and repudiating the nominations made by the gentlemen who met at the Hutching's House. In the platform the main principles of the Republican party are endorsed. The adoption of the Constitution is recommended. A resolution reconsidering the enfranchisement of the whites was objected to by Mr. Butler, but was finally adopted. On Wednesday the Convention nominated Mr. Haney for State Treasurer, but he declined, and Mr. Price, of Austin, was nominated. A State Central Committee was appointed, also a Committee of One from each judicial district to collect funds to carry on the canvass. The Convention then adjourned *sine die.*

THE NEW EMIGRATION.—The country is in need of skilled mechanics, and there is every reason to believe that we shall be furnished with all that is needed in the course of the summer. There was landed one day last week at Castle Garden, New York, from one vessel between fourteen and fifteen hundred passengers, a large number of whom are mechanics, who have been obliged to leave their native country because the price of labor had fallen so low that they could no longer provide for their families. About one half of them came from Germany, Sweeden and Norway, and the rest from the British Isles. Most of the Englishmen had been employed in the various departments of house building. They say that masons receive for their work about $4 50 per week in the country, and $7 50 in the cities, in gold; carpenters about the same, and laborers from $3 to $5 per week in gold, while the cost of living was about $3 a week, and most miserable living at that, leaving scarcely anything for clothes. It is expected at Castle Garden that they will receive at least 200 000 more emigrants from the North of Europe alone within the next year and a half. Most of these are probably bound for the Northwest.

THE JAPANESE IN CALIFORNIA.—Before the Chinese question in California is disposed of the Japanese make their appearance to add to the perplexity of the situation. The latter, it is represented, are less disposed to endure the degradation forced upon them by the whites than the Chinese, and threaten to be by far the more troublesome element. The Japanese colonists who recently landed in San Francisco have settled down in El Dorado county, and express themselves highly pleased with their new country for the purpose contemplated, the culture of tea and silk.

CUSTOM HOUSE SEALS.—The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the manufacture of one hundred and fifty seals for the use of the collectors, surveyors and naval officers in custom house throughout the United States, according to the design furnished by Mr. G. B. McCartee, Superintendent of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The seals now used bear different devices, and the Secretary desires to have uniformity in the design. They will be about and inch and a half in diameter. In the center, under a halo of stars, is a spread eagle, on the breast of which is a shield engraved in gules. This forms the die, serving as a matrix for the whole series. The name of each district is set on the upper half of the seal, the name of the port on the lower half, forming a circle within the circumferences of the seal, while the title of the office is set in an arc, directly under the name of the district—the whole forming a neat and excellent design.

LET THE WOMEN DECIDE.—There is a proposition that the women should themselves decide by vote whether they desire female suffrage. There need be no objection to this. They can do it without anybody's permission. Let the leading advocates of female suffrage, in any given State, appoint a time when the women shall deposit their ballots, at given places, in that State. It should be provided that, in any State where the experiment may be tried, a majority of all the women of proper age shall at least take trouble enough to cast their votes one way or other, before judgment is given. We venture to say that it, in any State, it shall be found that a majority of the female population demand the ballot, they will be nearer to the getting of if after declaring the fact, than they are now.

Highly Complimentary.

NATIONAL PEACE JUBILEE ASSOCIATION,
BOSTON May 31, 1869.

Dear Sirs: I take the pleasure in advising you officially that at a meeting of the Executive Committee of this Association, held on Saturday evening, it was, on motion of Mr. E. D. Jordan, unanimously voted.

That, if any pianos are to be used in the performances at the Coliseum, they shall be the grand orchestral pianos of Messrs. Hallet, Davis & Co.

I remain, gentlemen, respectfully your ob't servant,

HENRY G. PARKER, Secretary.
Messrs. HALLET, DAVIS & Co., Boston.

From Tennessee.

A Democratic Paper for Universal Suffrage.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—A special dispatch from Louisville to the *Democrat* says the Nashville *Press and Times*, heretofore the organ of Stokes, came out this morning strongly for Senter and universal suffrage. The old editors of the *Press and Times* have all ceased connection with it. A leading article declares that henceforth it will be the organ of no man or set of men, but will boldly and independently advocate whatever its conductors think politic and right. The Senter movement seems to be gathering strength throughout the State.

CHINESE AT NEW ORLEANS.—Chinese laborers, fresh from the Pacific have already made their appearance in New Orleans, probably the forerunners of thousands of their race, who will flock to the sugar and rice fields of the Pelican State, by way of the railroad and the river. John Chinaman, with his frugal and industrious habits, will be a welcome assistant to the planters in that section. One load of coolies was imported thither from Havana two years since, and are still working upon a sugar plantation in Lafourche, but the Custom House officials nipped the enterprise, and stopped the further importation. But how can it be stopped this time?

HOW PRINTERS LIVE.—A great many people imagine that printers live on rollers, wood type, "pi" and "sich." This is a mistake. Printers live as other people do. They must have money to buy the necessaries of life, and flatter themselves that they will get it some day from their patrons.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.—There are said to be 50,000 "commercial travelers" in the United States; divided as follows: Belonging to Boston and the New England States, 10,000; New York, 20,000; Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, 10,000; Pennsylvania and Maryland, including Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Baltimore, 10,000.

THE recent baptism of the Queen of Madagascar, which took place in one of the churches of the London Missionary Society, is regarded as tending to protect missionaries against the gastronomic proclivities of her Majesty's subjects, some of whom have a weakness for flesh of missionaries, without bias in regard to their denominations.

THE renowned Peter Cartwright, who is now closing his fiftieth year as presiding elder in the Methodist Church, and the sixty-sixth year of his regular ministry, will have a jubilee entertainment given him by the ministers of the Illinois Conference, at Lincoln, during their session in September.

A GENTLEMAN residing in Lewiston, Maine, left his three little children at home while he attended church last Sabbath, and when he returned found them busily employed in cleaning the inside of a $300 gold watch with soap and water.

THE dead body of James L. Irvin, a tax collector of Pittsburgh, was found on the railroad track near Cresson on last Tuesday morning, with his head entirely severed from his body. He is supposed to have been insane.

ANOTHER incendiary fire occurred at Altoona on Saturday morning a week. The loss was not very heavy, and several persons have been arrested on suspicion of complicity in these frequent attempts.

THE recent lease of the Fort Wayne road to the Pennsylvania Central will be submit to the stockholders of the first, after their approval, at a meeting to be held in this city on the 24th of June.

JACOB LOUTHER, employed at Jones & Laughlins Iron works, Allegheny county, came to his death by suffocation in the ash pit under the boilers on Tuesday last.

IT IS STATED that Hon. Caleb Cushing and Hon. R. J. Walker both indorse Senator Sumner's views on the Alabama case, and that the latter gentleman is preparing an argument in support of the same.

THE Attorney General of Indiana fully sustains Senator Morton's opinion in favor of the legality of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by the Legislature of that State.

A SPECIAL election for Judge in the Muskingum district, of Ohio, has resulted in a close vote, with the odds in favor of Wood, the Republican candidate.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD
On and after Monday, May 24, 1869, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.				DOWN TRAINS.	
Xpress P. M.	Mail. A. M.	STATIONS	Xpress A. M.	Mail. P. M.	
LE5.55	LE 8 40	Huntingdon,	AR10.10	AR4.20	
6.02	8.46	Long Siding	10.02	4.12	
6.17	9.00	McConnellstown	9.46	3.55	
6.24	9.07	Pleasant Grove,	9.37	3.48	
6.40	9.22	Marklesburg,	9.22	3.32	
6.56	9.38	Coffee Run.	9.03	3.16	
7.03	9.46	Rough & Ready	8.55	3.09	
7.18	10.01	Cove,	8.40	2.55	
7.24	10.05	Fisher's Summit	8.36	2.51	
AR7.41	10.20	Saxton,	LE8.20	2.26	
8 14	10.4	Riddlesburg,	7 46	2.08	
8 23	10.52	Hopewell,	7 38	2.00	
8 42	11.10	Piper's Run,	7 17	1.40	
9 02	11.29	Tatesville,	6 56	1.20	
9 19	11.45	Bloody Run,	6 40	1.05	
AR9 26	AR 11.52	Mount Dallas.	LE 6 35	LE1.00	
LE7.50	LE 10.30	Saxton,	AR 8.05	AR2.25	
8.05	10.45	Coalmont,	7.55	2.10	
8.10	10.50	Crawford,	7.50	2.05	
AR8.20	AR 11.00	Dudley,	LE 7.40	LE1.55	
		Broad Top City.			

May 24, '69. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Sudgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

New Advertisements.

GO TO THE SIGN OF THE
BIG SAW
AND SEE A FULL STORE OF EVERYTHING IN THE HARDWARE LINE
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
BOUGHT FOR CASH, AND WILL BE SOLD AS LOW AS FAIR DEALING WILL PERMIT.
MY DESIRE IS NOT ONLY TO SELL GOODS, BUT TO *SELL CHEAP* AND GIVE SATISFACTION.

The stock consists in part of—
CARPENTERS' TOOLS,
AXES, FORKS, SHOVELS,
RAKES, HOES, BRUSH AND GRASS SCYTHES, SNATHS.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CUTLERY IN BEDFORD.
IRON, STEEL,
CARRIAGE FIXINGS,
THIMBLE SKEINS,
HORSE SHOES,
AXLES, SPRINGS,
LOCKS, LATCHES, HINGES, SCREWS,
NAILS, (all kinds,)
GRINDSTONES & FIXTURES,
SADDLERS' &
CABINET-MAKERS' HARDWARE.
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,
WINDOW GLASS, (all sizes,)
SOLE-LEATHER,
UPPER, CALF-SKINS,
MOROCCOS, TOPPINGS,
LININGS, LASTS, &C.
LAMPS, SHADES,
PORCELAIN DO.,
BEST COAL OIL.
LANTERNS,
POWDER, SHOT, CAPS,
SAFETY-FUSE,
HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES,
SHAFTS and POLES complete.
BUCKETS, TUBS, CHURNS,
ICE-CREAM FREEZERS,
BRUSHES, BROOMS, DOOR-MATS,
OIL-CLOTHS.
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.
FLOWER POTS,
VASES,
HANGING BASKETS,
VALISES,
BARN DOOR ROLLERS and RAIL PICKS AND MATTOCKS.
ROPE OF ALL KINDS.
T. M. LYNCH.

Bedford, June 4.

SUMMER READING.
HURD & HOUGHTON'S
LIST OF CHOICE BOOKS.

NOTE.—Any book published by HURD & HOUGHTON, 459 Broome street, N. Y., will be sent by them, postage prepaid, on receipt of the advertised prices.

1. BREMER. Life, Letters and Posthumus Works of Fredrika Bremer. Edited by her sister, Charlotte Bremer. Translated from the Swedish by Freda Milow. In one vol., crown 8vo. Cloth. $2.

"We have quoted so much from this charming volume that we have no room for further quotations, but it is a book to be read."—*Examiner, London.*

2. THE OPEN POLAR SEA. Popular edition. By Isaac I. Hayes, M. D. With nine illustrations on wood, and a map. 1 vol., post 8 vo. Cloth $2.50. Fine edition, embellished with six full-page illustrations, drawn by Darley, White and others, from Dr. Hayes's sketches; three full-page charts; twenty-eight vignettes, and a fine portrait of the author, engraved on steel. 1 vol., 8vo. Price $375; half-calf $6.

"What we have said of Dr. Haye's book will, we trust, send many readers to its pages. The Doctor's heroism is remarkable, and he well deserves to be bracketed with the late Dr. Kane in Arctic honors.—*London Athenæum*

3. SKETCHES ABROAD WITH PEN AND PENCIL. By Felix O. C. Darley. With 15 full-paged and 74 smaller illustrations on wood. A new edition with three additional vignettes, and printed on toned paper. In 1 vol., 4to. Price in cloth, $3.50; cloth gilt, $4; morocco, $8.

"Undoubtedly, Mr. Darley is the best draughtsman in the United States and judging him by what he has here done, he can have no superior anywhere. His designs are engraved by accomplished artists in the best style of art, and taking these, together with his own entirely natural and unaffected description of what he saw abroad, we know of no similar production which we should be willing to recommend so unreservedly."—*Boston Courier.*

4. OLD ENGLAND; Its Scenery, Art and People. By James M. Hoppin Professor in Yale College. 1 vol., 16mo. Price $8.

"This book has the advantage of concisely and emphatically pointing out many comparatively neglected objects of interest and sources of information and pleasure. 'Old England' is just the book for the departing traveller to put in his pocket to refresh his memory and make suggestive his tour.—*Boston Transcript.*

5. ITALIAN JOURNEYS. By William D. Howells, author of "Vaneian Life." 1 vol., crown 8vo. Price $2.

"There is no writer of travels in our day so simple, sincere, enjoyable and profitable."—*Brooklyn Union.*

"It is not so much what Mr. Howells sees as what he ignores that gives his readers the sense, when they have finished his books, of having been lingering over a charming narrative."—*Boston Post.*

6. VENETIAN LIFE; Including Commercial, Social, Historical and Artistic Notice of the Place. By William D. Howells. 1 vol., crown 8vo. Price, extra cloth, $2.

"It is Venice directly presented to the imagination, steeped in its own peculiar atmosphere, so that we see what the writer sees, share his emotions, and are made the companion of his walks, rather than the reader of his pages."—*Boston Daily Transcript.*

7. REMINISCENCES OF EUROPEAN TRAVEL. By Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., LL.D., Preacher to Harvard University. Price $1.50.

"On art, architecture, laws, manners and society, his criticisms are discriminating, kindly and often original; and the volume contains more information, less spite and more solid sense, than many of far greater size and pretension."—*Saturday Review, London.*

10. TWO THOUSAND MILES ON HORSEBACK. Santa Fe and Back. A Summer Tour through Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and New Mexico, in the Year 1866. By Colonel Jas. F. Meline. 1 vol., crown 8vo. Price $2.

"He is a good traveller, and, combining the disciplined mind of a student with the training of an army officer, is well qualified to give an opinion upon what he observes. His mode of travelling has furnished him with excellent opportunities for careful observation and with great variety of adventure in the prairie."—*Standard, New Bedford, Mass.*

9. THE HAND-BOOK FOR MOTHERS. A Guide in the Care of Young Children. By Edward H. Parker, M. D. A new edition. In one volume, 12 mo. Cloth, $1.50.

"The volume answers authoritatively all the questions which mothers are continually asking, and removes the painful doubts with which they are continually troubled. It is indeed of such great practical value, and meets so general a want that there would seem to be no reason why it should not be considered a necessity in every family."—*Boston Daily Transcript.*

10. WOMAN IN PRISON. By Caroline H. Woods. In 1 vol., 16mo. Cloth, $1.25.

Mrs. Wood's record of the life of a Matron in a State Prison, is unadorned fact.

11. THE DIARY OF A MILLINER. By Belle Otis (Caroline H. Woods). In a volume, 16mo. Cloth, $1.25.

"A smart milliner could tell many a fine story. A smart milliner is 'Belle Otis,' and that is just what she does. Her narrative has all the vivacity and piquancy which belong to woman. Now it sends a keen shaft, and then follows a sally of exquisite humor."—*Albany Express.*

12. ESSAY ON ART. By Francis Turner Palgrave, late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. One vol., 16mo, red cloth, gilt tops. Price, $1.75.

"Mr. Palgrave's canons of art are eminently catholic, free from any tendency to sensationalism; and, though his examples are confined chiefly to the current exemations of British culture, and his style of expression is such as carries the weight of authority."—*Boston Post.*

13. THE ART IDEA; Sculpture, Painting and Architecture in America. By James Jackson Jarves. 1 vol., 16mo, cloth. Price $1.75.

"The volume deserves the careful study of intelligent amateurs of art; and, whatever difference of opinion it may call forth, its details will be found of rare interest and full of instructive suggestions."—*New York Tribune.* june11

EVERYBODY can be accommodated with WALL PAPER at the Inquirer Book Store.

Miscellaneous.

VALUABLE PREMIUMS.
NEW AND GOOD BOOKS.

Having for four years past labored to improve and enlarge the INQUIRER and to so fill it with the latest news that our people would have little or no need of any other paper, we have found that one of the chief difficulties in our way has been that of getting a sufficient number of subscribers to pay the expenses necessarily incurred in making a county paper what it ought to be. Though the INQUIRER has a larger number of subscribers than any other paper in the county, it still has but little more than half what it ought to have to justify us in the outlay necessary to keep it up to the standard at which we have steadily aimed. The INQUIRER will continue to be the exponent and advocate of a thorough-going Republicanism, and of retrenchment, economy and reform in the administration of the affairs of county, state and nation. It will also, as usual, contain a larger amount of late news and carefully selected general reading matter than any other paper in this Congressional District.

An important political campaign is just about to begin, involving the election of a Governor, Supreme Judge, State Senator, Member of the Legislature, and a full county ticket. The State and District tickets are of the highest importance as there will be a new apportionment made at the next Session of the Legislature. With such an important campaign before us, it is highly desirable to put the INQUIRER in the hands of every Republican in the county. We therefore call upon our friends to help us put it at once into the hands of as many of our people as possible. As a further inducement to exertion we have concluded to offer the following desirable

PREMIUMS:

For one new subscriber and $2.00 in advance, we will give one number of Scott's novels. 20 cent edition.

For two new subscribers and $4.00 in advance, we will give one number of Scott's novels, 20 cent ed., and one number of Dicken's, 25 cent ed.

For three new subscribers and $6.00 in advance, two Nos. of Scott and one No. of Dickens.

For four new subscribers and $8.00 in advance, one copy of "One Hundred Selections," bound in cloth, or four Nos. Dickens.

For five new subscribers and $10.00 in advance, five Nos. Dicken's works, or one copy of Tennyson's or Burn's poems, worth $1.25.

For six new subscribers and $12.00 in advance, one copy of Diamond Dickens, Longfellow or Whittier, worth $1.50.

For twenty new subscribers and $40.00 in advance, a complete edition of Dicken's works (25 vols. bound in paper.)

For twenty-five new subscribers and $50.00 in advance, one large family bible, bound in best morocco, full gilt.

For thirty new subscribers and $60.00 in advance one copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, illustrated edition with 3000 engravings, and worth $12.00.

The above premiums are offered for new advance paying subscribers. Dicken's works are made the standard for premiums, but we will substitute any book on the shelves of the *Inquirer Book Store* of the corresponding price whenever desired. Parties unable to raise clubs large enough to entitle them to a copy of the bible or dictionary will be allowed the premium for the number they do raise, and can have either of the above books by paying the difference.

JOHN LUTZ,
tf. *Editor and Proprietor.*

HOUSE FURNISHING,

HARDWARE GOODS &c.,

JOHN F. BLYMYER has opened a full stock of

HARDWARE,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
WOODEN WARE,
BRUSHES,
PAINTS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OILS,
SHOEMAKER'S FINDINGS,
BUILDER'S HARDWARE,
OIL, POCKET BOOKS,
COAL OIL LAMPS,
COAL OIL,
SADDLERY,
CUTLERY,
BUCKETS,
CHURNS,
TUBS,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

He hopes, by strict attention to business, and fair prices, to merit a share of Public patronage.

Store in same room as occupied by B. M. BLYMYER & Co., as a STOVE AND TIN STORE.
9apr

A. M., 1864, S. 2.

CONSTITUTION

BITTERS

THE BEST TONIC AND

STRENGTHENING BITTERS

IN USE.

Also, a most delightful and exhilarating

MEDICINAL BEVERAGE.

A wine glass full of CONSTITUTIONAL BITTERS three times a day, will be the best preventive of disease that can be used.

CONSTITUTION BITTERS

CURE

DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, COSTIVENESS, prevents FEVER AND AGUE, and all Billious Diseases. They are the

Stomach Bitters of the Age.

They are prepared by

SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY.
DRUGGISTS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

'S., B. & C., also prepare the

ALISMA FOR THE HAIR,

Which is the best

Hair Restorer, Renewer, and Hair Dressing in the market. It prevents Baldness, frees the head from Dandruff, and thoroughly eradicates all diseases of the scalp.

Sold by all Druggists. 30apr

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale that valuable property known as WHITE HALL, situate in East Providence township, eight miles east of Bloody Run, on the turnpike, about the centre of the township, in a desirable situation, containing 310 acres, with 120 acres cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered with white and yellow pine, convenient to saw mills.

The improvements are a large three story house, large stable, two tenant houses, wagon-maker and smith shops. Church, school house, post office, store and mills convenient. Terms reasonable and possession given on the 1st of April, 1869.
5martf D. A. T. BLACK.

MARRIAGE CERTIFCATES.—On hand and for sale at the *Inquirer* office, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

BUY YOUR HATS & CAPS OF
R. W. BERKSTRESSER. 4dec3m

Miscellaneous.

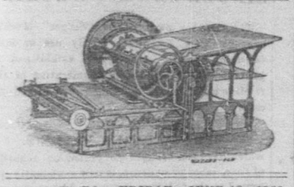
THE GREAT
ZINGARI BITTERS.

A Safe Blood Purifier,
A Splendid Tonic,
A Pleasant Beverage,
A Certain Cure and
Preventive of Diseases.

The ZINGARI BITTERS are compounded from a prescription of the celebrated Egyptian physician Dr. CHEOPSUS, who after years of trial and experiment, discovered the *Zingarini Herb*—the most remarkable vegetable production, the earth, perhaps, has ever yielded—certainly the most effective in the cure of disease. It, in combination with the other valuable properties of which the ZINGARI BITTERS is composed, will cure

*Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Cholic, Colds, Bronchitis, Consum

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1869

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
County Surveyor—Samuel Kotterman.
Commissioners—F. P. Beegle, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John G. Fisher.
Counsel—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—H. Egulf, Michael Diehl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Deflbaugh. *Counsel*—J. W. Dickerson. *Clerk*—W. C. Shaffer, *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—James Mattingly, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—Josiah Haley,
Council—W. Bowles, Jonathan Brightbill, W. M. Cook, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and J. Reed. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—Jno. H. Rush.
Constable—Richard Curboy,
High Constable—Lawrence Defibaugh,
School Directors—Job Mann, Isaac Mengle, Geo. Mengle, Jacob Bower, John Cessna. H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Bartow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. G. McAtee.
Methodist—Rev. A. W. Gibson.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall,
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.—*Summer Arrangement.*—Express Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 6.35 A. M.—arrives at Huntingdon at 10.10 A. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 5.05 P. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 9.25 P. M.

Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.00 P. M.—arrives at Huntingdon at 4.20 P. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 8.40 A. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.52 A. M. Coaches leave Mt. Dallas for Bedford on the arrival of each train.

Coaches leave Bedford for Mt. Dallas at 4.35 A. M. to connect with the Express Train, and at 11.00 A. M. to connect with the Mail Train.

Local Affairs.

IF you want navy at 75 cents a pound, and Pipes at your own price go to Crouse's.

STRAWBERRIES are in season, but they have not come around this way yet.

THE Methodist Church in this place will vote on the question of "Lay representation" on Friday afternoon, June 25th.

IF you want the best Virginia smoking tobacco, go to Crouse's Resort, sign of the "Injin."

WE would call the attention of parties along the Cumberland road to the advertisement of D. W. Moore in another column.

THE work on the Court House steps is going on rapidly and will be completed in a short time.

RUSTIC and paper window shades for sale at the lowest prices at the Inquirer Book Store.

GO TO Crouse's for all and any kind of smoking and chewing tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, and Segars.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. tf.

A LATE philosopher says that if anything will make a woman swear, it is looking for her night cap after the lamp's blown out.

CHURCH SERVICE.—There will be regular service in the Lutheran church on Sabbath next, morning and evening by the pastor.

WANTED.—Those who are in arrears for subscriptions or advertising to pay up. Our creditors want money, and we have no where to go for it but to delinquent patrons.

IMITATIONS of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer are being thrust upon the market in great numbers; do not be deceived by them, but demand Hall's.

FOR RENT.—Two basement rooms, one store room and one second floor room in INQUIRER BUILDING. For terms, call at the INQUIRER Book Store. tf.

THE *Gazette* says Juliana street has the "Grecian Bend"—We don't mind the Bend so much, but some feller has "hugged" the *water fall* out of order.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—We will furnish the Weekly Tribune at $1.35 per year to all subscribers to the INQUIRER. But subscriptions must be paid in advance. These are the best terms we can make for the two. tf.

FESTIVAL IN SCHELLSBURG.—Lodge No. 419 I. O. of G. T. of the above place, will hold a festival on Friday and Saturday evenings, June 18th and 19. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.

"A DRUNKEN United States soldier living near Fortress Monroe, beat his wife to death Monday night."—*Gazette.*

They forgot to say that he was the only Democrat in the whole regiment.

THERE are a great many preparations for the hair in market, but we are satisfied that the Alisma is ahead of them all, in virtue at least, and if it proves as successful as the Constitution Bitters, Seward & Bentley ought to feel gratified.

Nothing better for coughs and colds than Seward's Cough Cure.

CAPT. T. H. LYONS was badly injured, on Thursday of last week, while engaged in his duties as an appraiser of damages on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad in Londonderry township. He was riding over the line of the road on horseback, and while in the timber his horse became unmanageable and ran against a tree with him, bruising and cutting him so severely that he was unable to return home with the other members of the board of viewers on Saturday.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Thursday of last week, we regret to chronicle, Mr. Jonathan Diehl, of Colerain tp., was accidentally killed by the falling of timber at the raising of a barn. The rafters were being placed in position, but not being spiked to the plate, were blown down by a sudden gale of wind, and one of them being precipitated, struck Mr. Diehl, who was standing upon the lower floor, upon the head, fracturing his skull and causing instant death. Mr. Diehl was a highly respectable citizen, in the prime of life, and leaves a wife to mourn his untimely loss.

THE *Gazette* fellows are pitching into their defeated candidates with a vengeance. They have learned that there are a few among that number who are not soapable and are shooting their over-bearing bulli-rag ging shafts in every quarter. "If thine eye offend thee, pluck it out." And if it don't offend thee, the *Gazette* and the boro' clyque will pluck it out for thee. "If there be those who violated their pledged word and betrayed candidates, let their treason be proclaimed from the house tops." If those things were to be proclaimed from the house tops of Bedford, you would see a lot of politicians hunt the cellars with cotten in their ears. "There is no middle ground." Of course not, for the party tricksters had control of the *whole* affair and run things to suit themselves. "He that is not for us is against us" And he whom the wire pullers are against is not for any office. "We are led to these reflections by the muttering and grumbling of those discontented spirits who are never satisfied with party nominations." Spirits have been made discontented by the deception and rascality practiced upon honest men by unprincipled demagogues backed up by uncorked demi-johns. "They howled and raged until their demands for the Crawford County System were complied with, and now they murmer and fret as much as ever." No wonder—the Democracy have adopted the New York city system instead of the Crawford County system. The "repeating," "vote early and often" and stuff the ballot box system. That accounts for the "big" reports from some of the townships where there were more votes polled than there were voters. A good system for the majority of Democrats, but it a few honest men dare say ought against it, they are termed growlers and grumblers. "Stand from under, ye growlers and grumblers! Democracy cannot listen to your tales of woe. Why? Because it is too dishonorable to acknowledge its crimes, and too cowardly to face the truth. "We Democrats were drafted and hunted." Stand from under! Get out of our way or expect to be crushed!" Shame on the Pennsylvanian who will stand up to day and boast that he had to be "hunted." A pretty individual to blow about *crushing* people. If there were any fighting to be done there would be considerable "hunting" necessary first, and we have no doubt in the world that the twigs and brush about the mouths of the caves and caverns in this part of the country, would be found *crushed* to the ground. Adversity makes philosophers of some people" but we can't see the philosophy in the "Stand From Under" article in the *Gazette.*

THE BOLTER CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES.—A the meeting of the claimants for damages sustained during the war in the border counties of this state on Monday June-7th, at Chambersburg, Fulton, Cumberland and Franklin counties were represented, Bedford and Adams were not. The meeting unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, We the representatives of the citizens of the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Franklin, Adams, Cumberland, York and Perry, in Convention assembled, feeling the necessity of some concerted action in regard to the payment of the damages to and losses of property sustained in the counties aforesaid, by the raids and incursions of the rebels, and losses and damages sustained by the Union troops during the war:

And whereas, These losses and damages as aforesaid were duly, fairly and justly adjudicated by able, honest and efficient Commissioners, duly appointed in pursuance of the acts of Assembly; therefore

Resolved, That it is the unanimous opinion of this Convention, that it is just and right that the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania should pass a bill providing for the prompt payment of these claims, as adjudicated and filed in the office of the Auditor General of the State.

Resolved, That every sense of justice, equity and fair dealing between citizens of the same Commonwealth, should prompt the members of the State Legislature representing districts more favored by fortune, who suffered less by the calamities of the late war, to aid and espouse our cause, which is founded in justice and right, and in conformity with the obligations placed upon them by the Constitution of our State.

Resolved, That this Convention publicly proclaim its thanks to all the members of the Legislature who have interested themselves and sought justice, by their influence and votes, to their suffering fellow citizens in the border counties.

Resolved, That this Convention respectfully request the newspapers of the State to give prominent publicity to the same.

Resolved, That when the Convention adjourns, it adjourns to meet on the 1st Monday in November next, at 10 o'clock in Chambersburg.

It will be seen that the Convention meets again on the 1st of November next, when the claimants from this county should see that they are represented. There is no good reason why the state should not settle these claims on a fair and equitable basis. The border counties bore the brunt of the battle and saved their more fortunate sister counties, and there should be no hesitation on the part of those who were thereby saved from the devastation of war to share the loss and help to bear the burthen of a common misfortune.

COST OF LOAFERISM.—A cotemporary makes the following estimate of the cost of a luxury often supposed to cost nothing. We commend the calculation to the careful consideration of all such as are disposed to indulge in loafing. Does the young man who persists in being a loafer ever reflect how much less it would cost to be a decent, respectable man? Does he imagine that loaferism is more economic than gentility? Any body can be a gentleman if he chooses to be, without much cost, but it is mighty expensive being a loafer. It costs time in the first place—days, weeks, months of it—in fact about all the time he has, for no man can be a first class loafer without devoting nearly his entire time to it. The occupation, well followed, hardly affords time for eating, sleeping or dri—, we had almost said drinking, but on reflection we will except that. The loafer can find time to drink, whenever invited.

It costs friends. Once fully embarked on the sea of loaferdom and you may bid farewell to every friendly sail that floats under an honest and legitimate flag. Your consorts will only be the buccaneers of society. It costs money; for though the loafer may not earn a cent, or have one for months, the time lost might have produced him much money if devoted to industry instead of sloth. It costs health, vigor, comfort—all the true pleasures of living; honor, dignity, self respect, and the respect of the world when living, and finally, all regret or consideration when dead. Be a gentleman; it is far cheaper.

THE Fourth of July comes on Sunday this year. Will Bedford celebrate the day? If she intends to do so it is time to move in the matter. If there be any celebration as a matter of course it will be on Saturday or Monday. We hope the people will give no countenance to any proposition to desecrate the Sabbath by the noisy celebration of any national holiday. If we wish to adhere strictly to the day, when it occurs on the Sabbath, let it be in appropriate worship, and in thanksgiving to Him, who has vouchsafed unto us the blessings of civil and religious liberty. As the 4th comes on Sunday we would greatly prefer to see the day thus observed in a manner becoming a christian people. Indeed such a celebration of the day would be a much better indication of a true, sincere and honest appreciation of the blessings we enjoy as a nation, than the noisy, ostentatious, vainglorious display, accompanied with drunkenness, dissipation and vice, with which it is often celbrated.

OUR ADIRONDACKS.—Concerning the announcement that a new route has been opened not to, but through the Adirondacks for the benefits of pleasure seekers and sportsmen, the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"Now, if this pays in New York, why will it not pay in Pennsylvania? Our mountain and forest region is as grand, as wild, and as picturesque as that of New York. It is not as well known, and therefore we make no money out of it. Our hunting, fishing, and scenery are as attractive, but for want of being known the views dissolve every summer without an eye to enjoy them, and the game and fish have never the pleasure of eluding the skillful marksman and angler.

Cannot our capitalists take the hint so broadly given? Cannot we have a road for the pleasure hunters of the continent that shall run through and not across the wild Alleghenies, whose scenery is grander than that of the Rocky Mountains, or along the beautiful Blue Ridge, or can we not at least have a road that will open up the vast and almost unexplored wilderness along our northern frontier, which would pay for itself, too, in lumber freight?"

We hope the *Press* will call the attention of capitalists to the fact that there is also room for a railroad along the southern frontier—that a route called the Southern Pennsylvania and Connellsville railroad was projected and surveyed by Philadelphia capitalists something less than a generation ago, the completion of which we were promised at an early day. It is as yet only known on paper, excepting those famous approaches to a formidable tunnel about four miles east of Bedford. The *Press* might also say that old Bedford still nestles at the foot of the grand old Allegheny, as beautiful as ever and her healing waters have lost more of their virtues. The editor of the *Press* was himself wont in days gone by to spend a portion of his time in this region, and if we mistake not his "Letters from Europe" name Bedford as unsurpassed among the watering places of the old or new world for the beauty of her scenery and the healing qualities of her waters; can he not speak a word for us now?

INAUGURATION OF THE GETTYSBURG MONUMENT.—The Gettysburg *Star and Sentinel* says: The ceremonies connected with the inauguration of the Soldiers' National Monument, superadded to the exercises of Commencement week of the College and Seminary, will make our town somewhat lively about the 1st of July. As there may be difficulty to accommodate the crowd of strangers who will thus be precipitated on us, we learn that David Wills, Esq., President of the Soldiers' National Cemetery, took the precaution to make application to the Secretary of War for the use of two hundred hospital tents for the accommodation of military companies and other organizations during their attendance here at the dedication of the monument, and that this number of tents will be forwarded and put up ready for use near the town. Each tent will accommodate twenty persons. Such as may not be required for the military will be at the service of the civilians desiring to use them. Arrangements will be made for boarding both in the camp and in the town at reasonable rates.

A number of military companies have already notified Mr. Wills the chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, of their intention to be present at the dedication, and he requests that any other organization, military or civic, intending to participate in the exercises, should make known such intention by letter addressed to him, as early as possible, that the proper arrangements may be completed.

For the INQUIRER.

Church Consecration in Friends Cove.

Trinity Reformed Church of Friends Cove, this county, was formally dedicated to the worship of the Triune God on Sunday, the 6th inst. The day was most favorable and the attendance very large. Many were unable to enter the church, and had to go away without witnessing the solemn services of the occasion. The church edifice is certainly one of the neatest and most beautiful in Bedford county. Persons competent to judge have pronounced it the most beautiful in the entire county. It is pleasantly located on an elevation in the lower end of Friends Cove, about five miles south-east of Bedford on ground donated for the purpose by Mr. Isaac Diehl. A sweet-toned Meneely bell, weighing upwards of four hundred pounds, occupies a place in the handsome cupola. The dimensions of the edifice are fifty-six feet in length by thirty five feet in breadth. The audience chamber is twenty feet in the clear, and furnished with a choir gallery. The architects, Messrs. John Shafer, David Dibert, and Abraham Barnhart, as well as the pastor and membership of the congregation, have cause for congratulation in having built so beautiful a house of worship, both as regards the external and internal appearance and arrangements. As much of the church architecture of our county may very properly be characterized as *inferior* and *wretched*, it might be well for persons who contemplate building churches to visit Trinity Church of Friends Cove. The internal arrangements of the church are not gaudy, but chaste and in good taste. The aisles and space about the pulpit are suitably carpeted. The handsome windows are furnished with rustic blinds. A beautiful altar, baptismal font, and reading desk occupy their proper places. The entire expense of erecting this truly beautiful house of worship was less than forty-five hundred dollars. A debt of about nineteen hundred dollars resting upon it, was fully provided for, before the consecration services took place, and it was given to God *free of debt.* This is as it shou d always be. It is mockery to go through the form of dedication with a debt on the church. The pastor and members determined by Divine assistance, that such should not be the case, and their determination was crowned with abundant success.

The pastor, Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick was assisted in the solemn and interesting services by the Rev. Dr. Gerhart, Rev. H. Heckerman. Rev. N. H. Skyles and Rev. C. U. Hileman. D.

Books and Periodicals.

THE BRIDE'S FATE, by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, a sequel to The Changed Brides, is in press and will be published in a few days by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. It will command a very large sale, as it is fully equal to The Changed Brides, Fair Play, and How He Won Her, which have proved to be three of the best novels ever published, and which are having unprecedented sales, for Mrs. Southworth is, beyond all doubt, the first female novelist of this day. It will be issued in a large duodecimo volume of over five hundred pages, in uniform style with The Changed Brides. Fair Play, and How He Won Her, and sold at the low price of $1.75 in cloth, or $1.50 in paper cover.

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55.00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine; and who does not want a good sewing machine?

ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

ALSO a Seventy five dollar Machine of the American Buttonhole and Overseaming Sewing machine Company's Manufacture on the most favorable terms.

Either of the two last named machines can be seen in operation in town, where they have given the most complete satisfaction. Further particulars can be had by calling at, or writing to, the INQUIRER Office Bedford Pa.

Nature is the Great Physician.

This is now admitted, by the medical profession as a fundamental principal of healing science. It is wisely provided by the human economy that whenever anything is wrong in the physical system the natural forces of the body are brought to bear to expel the disease. The great aim, therefore, is to strengthen the natural powers. This has been kept in view by the skilful compounders of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which operates to give fresh vitality to all the organs of the body. The effect of this medicine upon the stomach, the liver and the kidneys, is prompt and decisive. The patient, who is wise enough to quit, drugging and try the bitters, soon feels as if he had taken a new lease of life, and as he continues the use of the article, he is overjoyed to find the streams of health coursing through his frame. It is prepared with great care, and its component parts are entirely vegetable. It is free from the objections so often urged against preparations of the kind. As a MEDICAL AGENT it has no equal, while its pleasing flavor and healthful effects have made it a general favorite. It is free from all properties calculated to impair the system, and its operations are at once mild, soothing and efficient. All who have used HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS attest its virtues and comforts.

Even those who are in the enjoyment of perfect health frequently have need to have recourse to tonics as preventives of disease. We are never too well armed against the assaults of "the ills that flesh is heir to." In health or sickness this tonic cannot be taken regularly without giving vitality and elasticity to the system.

THE BALD HILL church was robbed of the cloth forming the screen back of the pulpit, the pitcher and tumblers and several pieces of furniture, on Sabbath last. This is the third or fourth time this church has been broken open, and we hope active steps will be taken to have the guilty parties arrested and punished.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.

The unfavorable weather this morning caused a slim attendance at the commercial exchange and the transactions in breadstuffs were extremely light. There was but little demand for flour and the market was dull and weak. The sales of flour were confined to a few hundred barrels within the range of Saturday's quotations, viz: $5 00@5 25 for superfine; $5 50@5 75 for extras; $5 75@6 50 for low grade and choice Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra families; $6 00@7 00 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $6 75@8 00 for Ohio and Indiana do. do., and at $9 00@10 50 for fancy brands. Rye flour is very quiet, with small sales at $6 25@6 50. In corn meal no movement.

The wheat market is very steady, but there is less doing; sales of good and prime red at $1 39@1 40 per bushel; amber at $1 55@1 60, and white at $1 65@1 75. Rye is very quiet, and Pennsylvania cannot be quoted over $1 25. There is less activity in corn, but prices are stronger; sales of yellow at 93c, and western high mixed at 89@90c. Oats are unchanged; sales of western at 73@77c, and Pennsylvania at 65@70c. In groceries and provisions no change.

MARRIED.

On Sunday morning the 13th inst., near Chaneysville, by the Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. JASPER C. ROBINETT and Miss MARY JANE, eldest daughter of Mr. Michael Poland, all of this county.

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. CHARLES D. BEEGLE, of Union tp., and Miss SARAH HOLDERBAUM, of Bedford tp.

DIED.

In East Providence tp., this county, of dropsy, June 12th, 1869, DAVID SPARKS, Esq., aged 60 years, 1 month and 2 days.

He had been in ill health for many months. His last serious sickness lasted two weeks. A wife and 2 sons with many relatives mourn his decease. He was a man of influence in his community; highly esteemed for his integrity, benevolence and general kindness of heart. He had accumulated, by industry, much of this world's goods, and what was better, he had secured an inheritance in heaven, which he has gone to possess. A very large audience attended his mortal remains to the family burying ground, on Monday, June 14th. The funeral services were conducted by his Pastor. Rev. R. F. Wilson, of Bedford, and Rev. Van Fossen, of Broody Run.

Gazette and *Press* please copy.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

A WORD TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Being a short and practical treatise on the nature, causes, and symptoms of *Pulmonary Consumption, Bronchitis*, and *Asthma;* and their *prevention, treatment*, and *cure* by *inhalation*. Sent by mail, free. Address Q. VAN HUMMELL, M. D., 16 West Fourteenth St., N. Y. 18june12m

THIS IS NO HUMBUG!

By sending 35 cents, with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive, by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer No. 24, Fultonville, N. Y. 18june4w.

CHEAP PAINTING.

1 } 100 lbs of the PECORA COMPA-
- } NY'S COLORED PAINT (costing
3 } $12.50) will paint as much as 350
COST } lbs. of Lead, and wear longer. For
LEAD. } particulars, address S. BOWEN, Sec'y., No. 150 N. Fourth Street, Phil'a. 18june

AGENTS WANTED FOR SECRETS OF THE GREAT CITY.

A work descriptive of the VIRTUES, and the VICES, the MYSTERIES, MISERIES and CRIMES of New York City.

It contains 35 fine engravings; and is the Spiciest, most thrilling, Instructive, and Cheapest work published.

ONLY $2 50 PER COPY.

Agents are meeting with unprecedented success. One in Marlboborough, Mass., reports 56 subscribers in a day. One in Luzerne Co., Pa., 44 in a day. One in Meriden, Ct., 68 in two days, and a great many others from 100 to 200 per week. Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address, JONES BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Published in both English and German.

18june 4w

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BEST BOOK OF THE PERIOD, WOMEN OF NEW YORK;

Or, The Under World of the Great City.

The most startling revelation of modern times. New York Society Unmasked. "The Aristocracy," "Women of Pleasure," "Married Women," and all classes thoroughly ventilated. 50 Illustrations. Address at once

The New York Book Co.,
18june4w 145 Nassau St., New York.

BE CAREFUL

WHAT MEDICINES

YOU TAKE.

When you are exhausted by over-work of head or hand, and feel the need of something invigorating, don't drink whiskey nor any intoxicating thing, whether under the name of Bitters or otherwise. Such articles give just as much strength to your weary body and mind as the whip gives to the jaded horse, and no more. Alcoholic stimulants are injurious to Nerve-health, and are ALWAYS followed by DEPRESING REACTION.

DODD'S NERVINE & INVIGORATOR

is a TONIC and GENTLE STIMULANT which is NOT attended by REACTION. What it gains for you it maintains. When it refreshes body or mind, it refreshes with natural strength that comes to stay. We are not recommending tectotalism in the interest of any faction; but long and extended observation teaches us that he who resorts to the bottle for rest or recuperation, will find, as he keeps at it, that he is kindling a fire in his bones which will consume like the flames of perdition. Turn from it. Take a tonic that will refresh and not destroy. Dodd's Nervine is for sale by all Druggists. Price One Dollar. See book of certificates that accompanies each bottle. 18june4w

New Advertisements.

NEW GOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE NOW OPEN A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM BEING NEARLY "PLAYED OUT," WE WILL SELL

CHEAP FOR CASH OR PRODUCE.

20 INTEREST CHARGED ON ALL ACCOUNTS AFTER NINETY DAYS.

18june A. B. CRAMER & CO.

E. M. FISHER AND BABIES.
Next door to the Bedford Hotel.

GOOD NEWS AT LAST.

The Cheapest Goods ever brought to Bedford.

We will sell GOODS CHEAPER, by 12 to 25 per cent. than ever sold in Bedford county.

The best COFFEE at 25 cents, but the less we sell the better we are off.

The LADIES' HOSE, at 10 cents we will not have this time, but come at us for 15, 20 and 25 cents, and we will make you howl.

You will all be waited on by ELI and the BABIES, as the OLD ELI cannot do anything himself. A great variety of Parasols, Sun-Umbrellas, Pocket-books, &c. Linen Handk'f's (Ladie's and Gent's) from 5 cents to 25 cents. CALICOES from 10, 12 and a few pieces at 15 cents. MUSLINS, from 10 to 25 cents. You all know that we sell NOTIONS 100 per cent cheaper than anybody else. All Wool Cassimeres, from 50 cents to $1.00. All Wool Dress Goods, from 15 to 25 cents Ticking, from 20 to 40 cents. Paper Collars, 10 cents; best, 25 cents per box. 4 pair Men's Half Hose, for 25 cents. Clear Glass Tumblers, 60 cts. a doz, or 5 cents a piece. A great lot of Boots and Shoes, to be sold cheap. Queens and Glassware, very cheap. Syrup, 80 cents and $1.00. $1.30 for best, as clear as honey, and thick as tar. Bakers' Molasses, 50 cents per gallon, or 15 cents a quart. These goods will *"positively"* not be sold unless for Cash or Produce. Come and see us, it will not cost a thing to see the Goods and Babies. N. B. All these Goods were bought at slaughtered prices in New York.

E. M. FISHER & BABIES.

These Goods we will sell so low, that we cannot afford to sing (Auld Lang Syne.)

All accounts must be settled by the middle of July next, by cash or note, or they will be left in the hands of E. M. ALSIP, Esq., for collection.

18june3m

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.—The contract for the erection of a new School House at Walnut Hill in Bedford twp, will be let at public sale on the ground, on Saturday the 3d day of July, 1869. Plan and specifications may be seen on day of sale. By order of the Board of School Directors. THOMAS GILCHRIST,

18june3t Secretary.

NOTICE.—All persons who have found money supposed to have been disposed of by the burglars of the Bank of Clearfield, either at the place of their arrest, or on their way from Centreville to Bedford, who have not already done so, are requested to report the same to Sheriff Steckman or to District Attorney E. F. Kerr, on or before Saturday next, with proper affidavits to the fact, as the trial of the defendants is expected to take place at Clearfield next week.

D. W. MOORE,
18junelt Cashier Co. Nat'l Bk of Clearfield.

NOTICE.—ACCOUNT IN COMMON PLEAS.

The account of S. L. Russell Esq., trustee of Jas. H. Beeler, W. Scott Beeler, Margrat A. Beeler, now Margrat A. Trout, and Mary E. Beeler, now Mary E. Ruby, children of John W. Beeler, dec'd has been exhibited and filed in the Prothonotary's Office, and will be allowed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, at an adjourned court to be held at Bedford on Monday the 19th day of July, next, unless cause be shown why said account should not be allowed. By direction of the court.

7may3m O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

G. R. OSTER & CO.,

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR USUAL EXTENSIVE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF NEW AND CHEAP

SUMMER GOODS,

COMPRISING A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS.
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS.
COTTON YARN,
CARPET CHAIN,
HATS,
BOOTS,
SHOES.
CLOTHING,
BROOMS,
BUCKETS,
BASKETS,
WALL and WINDOW PAPER,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE.
TOBACCOS,
CIGARS,
FISH,
BACON,
SALT, &c.

WE INVITE ALL TO CALL AND SEE FOR THEMSELVES.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS CASH.

BRING ALONG YOUR CASH and we will guarantee to SELL you GOODS as CHEAP as the same STYLE and QUALITY can be SOLD in Central Penn'a. Be assured that CASH in hand is a wonderfully winning argument, and that those who buy and sell for CASH are always masters of the situation.

G. R. OSTER & CO.

Bedford, June 11 3m.

NOTICE TO TRESSPASSERS.

All persons are hereby notified that the laws will be rigidly enforced against all parties found hunting, fishing or otherwise tresspassing upon the lands of the subscribers.

HERBERT SHOEMAKER,
WM. OTT,
ABRAHAM WEISEL,
JOHN STONE,
11june3t JOSIAH KOONTZ.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration on the Estate of Henry Colledge, late of East Providence twp., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims, are requested to present them properly authenticated for payment.

JOSEPH R. COLLEDGE,
JOHN COLLEDGE,
4may Administrators.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Will be sold at public outcry on Friday July 2nd 1869, The Mansion Farm of Abraham Blackburn deceased. The farm is situated in Napier Twp., near New Paris, is in a first-rate settlement convenient to churches schools &c., contains 112 acres 80 of which are cleared and in good condition; 15 acres is good meadow the balance well timbered. There is a good well of water near the house. The improvements are a large TWO STORY HOUSE, BANK BARN and other out buildings. There is a good orchard on the farm. Reasonable terms will be given which will be made known on day of sale by G. W. BLACKBURN,
3june11 A. F. BLACKBURN. Exrs.

PLASTER.—The subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has just received from the city 60 tons of the best Nova Scotia ROCK PLASTER, and will continue to receive as his stock diminishes until the first of April, which he will grind and keep for sale at Hartley's Mill, and will sell as cheap as can be bought for cash, or wheat, rye or corn, at the highest cash prices, taken in exchange. Remember only until the first of April. Thankful for past favors I solicit a continuance of the same.

25dec ANDREW J. MILLER.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH OBER, DEC'D. The Register of Bedford county having granted letters of Administration upon the estate of Joseph Ober, late of South Woodberry township, Bedford county, dec'd, to the undersigned residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make known the same to her without delay; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment.

ANNA OBER,
28may Administratrix.

ALL KINDS OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS furnished at the Inquirer Book Store.

New Advertisements.

NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

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J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

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J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

Buy your Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Leather, Notions, Fish, Tobacco, &c., at
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

Buy your Dry Good's, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Leather, Notions, Fish, Tobacco, &c., at
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

Buy your Dry Good's Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware Leather, Notions, Fish, Tobacco, &c., at
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

Buy your Dry Goods, Groceries, Clo'hing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Leather, Notions, Fish, Tobacco, &c., at
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

Buy your Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Leather, Notions, Fish, Tobacco, &c., at
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

Buy your Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Leather, Notions, Fish, Tobacco, &c., at
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

If you want BARGAINS go to
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

If you want to SAVE MONEY go to
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

Bedford, Pa., June 11.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to report a distribution of the money in the hands of John L. Huffman and Christian L. Huffman, administrators of the estate of Christian Huffman, late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd, and to ascertain advancements, and state an account between the administrators and the heirs, will attend to the duties of his appointment on TUESDAY, the 22d day of JUNE, instant, at his office in Bedford, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend. JNO. P. REED,
11junelt Auditor.

E. Y. IMLER.....J. R. O'NEAL.

CO PARTNERSHIP.

E. Y. IMLER & J. R. O'NEAL have formed a Co-partnership in the Mercantile business, at Dunningsville, and have adopted the CASH system, which will go into effect on the 1st of July. They most respectfully solicit the further patronage of their many friends. They feel satisfied that by the change to the CASH OR PRODUCE system, they will be enabled to sell goods at much lower figures. Examine their new stock before purchasing elsewhere.

The undersigned hereby notifies all who are indebted to him by note, book account or otherwise, to call and settle immediately, as the books of the former business must be closed.

4june3m E. Y. IMLER.

WANTED—AGENTS for Prof. Parson's Laws of Business. With full Directions and Forms for all Transactions in every State, by THEOPHILUS PARSONS, L. L. D., Professor of Law in Harvard University. A NEW BOOK FOR EVERYBODY. Explaining every kind of contract and legal obligation, and showing how to draw and execute them. The highest and best authority in the land. *Send for our liberal terms; also for our Patent Bible Prospectus.* SENT FREE.
4jun.3m PARMELEE & CO., Phila., Pa.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

The basis of its remedial properties is a vegetable compound.

IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

It will keep the Hair from falling out.

It cleanses the Scalp, and makes the Hair SOFT, LUSTROUS, AND SILKEN.

It is a splendid hair dressing.
4jun1m R. P. HALL & CO.
Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

LET EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD READ THIS.

Their own interests are at stake in this matter.

Everybody has suffered so much from the accursed credit system, if system it can be called, that I intend to offer to everybody a Panacea for the evil in the future. On and after the 1st day of June, 1869, I will sell EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH OR PRODUCE. No doubt some customers may be lost to me, but I flatter myself, that it will be only those from whom I cannot collect present accounts. All goods will be sold at about one-half the profit now paid by customers. The People often complain of Bedford prices being higher than elsewhere, and doubtless true to some extent, and for the reason that good customers have had to pay for others goods, with an additional profit on their own. Let an intelligent community sustain me in this enterprise and they will save ten to fifteen per cent on everything they consume. 11may3m H. F. IRVINE.

FARMERS WANTING

Knifien, Ohio Harvester, New Yorker or any Reaper or Mower, self-Rake or dropper, rear or front, or one that cuts both rear and front, and has no point that the knives do not work freely. Pratt and other Hay Rakes, Gum and Pin Drills; Grain and Clover Separators, Shovel plows and Cultivators, and any other implements of any description, should order them from

McLANAHAN, STONE & ISETT,
or their Agents, for they have the largest and best assortment of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
and their repairs in the state

Farm, Garden & Household.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Aunt Betsey came in yesterday as I was making paste to paper my bed-room.

"Put a little pulverized alum in it, Kate," said she; "a half teaspoonful to the pint of flour, then you will not need to wash the wall with vinegar, and it will make the paper stick, too."

While she was in, old Mr. Mix drove up with eggs and meat to sell. He and aunt Betsey used to go to school together when they were children.

"What sort o' meat you got," said she, "tender or tough?"

"Some of its tender; line steak is allers tender, you know. My old women says she can make any steak tender by rubbing this ere carbonate soda on it over night, and then washing it off just afore you cook it in the mornin'."

"Stop at my house," said Aunt Betsey. If sody'll make it tender, I can keep it with black pepper till I eat it up."

"How did you say, Betsey!" inquired Mr. Mix.

"Why, jest rub common black pepper all over it, and it'll keep it in the warmest weather. Some folks salt their steaks to make 'em keep, but salt draws all the juice out of the meat, and makes it tough and tasteless. When you want to cook it, wash off the pepper, and it'll be jest as tender and savory-like as one could wish. Salt oughn't to be put on steak till it is all done, and laid on a hot platter. I allers salt my steak just afore I put it on the table."

After Mr. Mix left: "Do tell me, Kate, how you made that sponge-cake you had at the Sewing S'iety the other day; 'twas real nice, and so light; just what sponge cake ought to be."

Sponge-cake.—Two cups of flour, two cups of sugar, six eggs, one teaspoonful essence of lemon, one tablespoonful of water.

Thank you, Kate; and would you mind writing down on the other side of that sheet, how to make that fruit puddin' you had the last time I dined here? I can't generally get plum puddin', but that didn't hurt me a bit."

So I wrote as follows, baby all the while in my arms, and pulling at my nose and hair.

Fruit pudding.—One cup of molasses, half a cup of brown sugar, half a cup of butter, one cup of milk, three and a ½ cups of flour, one half teaspoon each of cinnamon, allspice, and cloves, half a cup or more of raisins or currants a large cupful of chopped apples, or if you have no apples, dried peaches or dried apples that have been well soaked, will do: one teaspoonful of soda stirred in the molasses. Boil two hours.—*Hearth and Home.*

SANDY SOILS FOR RYE.

In an article in one of our exchanges, on the adaptation of soils in different crops, we noticed some suggestions which will be useful, we think, to some of our readers, by inducing them to reflect on this important subject, and to test the capacity of their soils for various crops. In the article referred to, it was stated, that many acres on which rye could be profitably raised, were allowed either to run to waste or were devoted to crops which yield much less return for the labor bestowed than rye.

Now sandy soils, which are so often neglected, would greatly improve the quality of rye grown on them, but hundreds of acres of this kind of land are neglected year after year, and given up to mullein, which is not useful, and certainly cannot be regarded as ornamental. Understand, we do not mean to assert that the yield in weight will be greater from the sandy soil than from the strong ground, but that its nutritive qualities for bread making will be increased.

It is stated by several of our most reliable exchanges, that the flour from rye grown on this sandy soil, makes bread, which is not inferior in lightness, in flavor, and appearance, to that made from most of the wheat of the country. Such results should induce farmers to test the capacity of any soil they may have, and there is but little doubt that they would be amply compensated. The trouble, is that too many farmers are strongly prejudiced in favor of the ideas they received from their fathers. They have received the opinions and practices of the past, as many of them did their lands—by inheritance, and these will not take the trouble to observe, think and experiment.

Compost Heaps.—It is often recommended that when manure is thrown into heap sin the field, it should be covered with a layer of earth to prevent the escape of the ammonia. The experiments of Dr. Voelcker, at the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, in England, have established the fact that the evaporation of ammonia from large heaps of manure, goes on but slightly; for the reason that, during the composition of the manure, certain organic acids are formed at the same time the ammonia is evolved, and then immediately unite with the ammonia, forming non-volatile compounds. There is an active escape of ammonia from the interior of large heaps, where the heat is too great for the chemical changes above referred to; but, as it approaches the exterior parts of the heap, where the heat is very much less, the ammonia is completely taken up by the organic acids and retained. There will be but a trifling escape of ammonia while there is sufficient moisture to retain it, for water absorbs and retains many hundred times its bulk of ammonia gas at ordinary temperatures. These non-volatile compounds, from being highly soluble in water, are liable to be washed away by every rain storm, giving the well-known brown color to the drainings of manure heaps.

How Much?—How much better is your farm than it was one year ago? How much lovelier have you made your home by the planting of trees and shrubs? How much have you added to the value of your property by the planting of orchard trees and the small fruits? How much better is your stock of horses, of sheep, of cattle? How much of error have you discovered in your mode of treatment of the different crops you have grown? How much have you learned from your neighbors, from your agricultural paper, from your experience in relation to your farm operations? How much have you done to aid your wife and daughters in their household duties by furnishing them with improved household utensils, and the better location and arrangement of wells, cisterns, walks, wood piles, cellers, and dairy rooms? How much of kindness and charity have you exercised towards the needy and the helpless? How much better husband, father, brother, man are you than you were one year ago? Now is the time to reflect upon all these things.

Weeds.—One of the greatest nuisances in farming is the way that weeds are encouraged and protected in the crooks and vicinity of fences, from which place their seeds are scattered over the surrounding land. The extent to which seed is carried by high winds proves that one negligent farmer may annoy hundreds of farms by the failing to exterminate the foul herbage. Could the evils be concentrated on the farm which nurses the weeds, the consequences would be a proper punishment for his carelessness and criminality—for criminal is any man who nurtures nuisances that thus injure the surrounding farmers. The fellow who keeps a bull-dog that annoys if not bites the passing travelers, may be reached by the law that is powerless to expose the injury occasioned to his neighbors by the nursuries of foul weeds which are harbored about his premises, especially in the vicinity of his fences.—*N. Y. Independent.*

Humorous.

The "big injen" of America—Ingenuity.

It is said that some of the Maine girls are "fearfully and wonderfully maid."

How in the world can a floating debt be paid out of a sinking fund?

What rod was most feared by the Hebrew children of old? Ans.—He-rod

When are skipping lambs like literary volumes? When they are boundin' sheep.

"Whither are we drifting?" We don't know; but if we keep on we'll *see* after a while.

A small town is a place where there are many tongues to talk, and but few heads to think.

Why do chickens have no future existence?—Because they have their necks twirled in this.

The rights of a woman—If she cannot be captain of a ship, she may always command a *smack*.

Most kinds of roots and bark are now used as medicines, except the cube root and the bark of a dog.

"I say, my little son, where does the right hand road go to?" "Don't know, sir; 'taint been anywhere since we lived here."

Geographicus writes to inform us that the River Nile, in its infancy, was called the Juve Nile. We don't believe it.

The boy who was caught looking into the future has been arrested for trying to see the show without pay.

We ascertain the qualities of a bell by ringing it. A young man had better learn the qualities of a belle before ringing her.

The age of a young lady is now expressed according to the present style of skirts, by saying eighteen springs have passed over her head.

Our "devil" says if the young lady would sack him without hurting his feelings, let her give him the sack she has on—contents included.

Every plain girl has one consolation. If she is not a pretty young lady, she will, if she lives, be a pretty old one.

Why is a lady whose dress touches the floor like a vagrant? Because she has no visible means of support.

We tell you, young ladies, that divine love is better than human. You had better be on your own knees than upon the gentlemen's.

Young men anxious to get rid of their wild oats will do well to get a sewing machine. Those covered with calico are the best.

"I Dreamt I Dwelt in Marble Hall" used to cheat at marbles when a boy, and his dream was a horrid nightmare, brought on by remorse at the recollections of fraudulent marble hauls.

"If I had but a thousand a year" stated privately that he would be satisfied with just half that sum, as he was doing chores just for his board and three months school in winter.

"What are the wild waves saying?" knew very well they were reproaching him for running away from Long Branch without paying his hotel bill.

The author of "We met by chance" knew very well that it was all arranged before hand. He had been weeks in contriving it—and she admired his contrivance.

Equivalent of Values.—An old Indian, who had witnessed the effect of whisky for many years said a barrel labeled whisky contained a thousand songs and fifty fights.

An admirer of dogs having had a new litter of a fine breed, a friend, wished him to put him down for a puppy! "I set you down for one a great while ago." Was the reply.

A Wholesale Wish.—At a recent dinner of shoemakers, the following toast was given: "May we have all the women in the country to shoe—and all the men to boot."

An Arkansas editor published a leading article on hogs, whereupon his village contemporary and rival upbraided him for obtruding his family matters on the public.

A tavern at Haxton, near London, has the following inscriptions on the sign board.—"Good entertainment for all that passes: Horses, mares, men and asses."

A Little girl worn out by a long sermon, observing the preacher gathering himself for another point, exclaimed: "Oh, mother, he is not going to quit at all! He is swelling up again,"

Why don't you ask your sweetheart to marry you?

I have asked her.

What did she say.

Oh, I've the refusal of her.

A boarder at one of the hotels was recently observed to shed tears when the cheese was passed. Upon inquiry as to the cause of this agitation, he replied that "the cheese was a moving sight."

"No, Josh, I was neber drunk, but I was toxicated once on ardents spirits, an' dat's enuff for dis nigger. De Lord, if my head didn't feel as if all de niggers in de world was splitten wood upon it."

An officer on a review day happened to be thrown from his horse; as he lay sprawling on the ground, he said to a friend who ran to his assistance, I thought I had improved in my riding, but I find I have fallen off.

The husband of a beautiful wife upon returning home, was met by one of his offspring, all smiles, clapping his hands and exclaiming, "Pa, Mr. Jones has been here—he's such a nice man—he kissed us all around and mother too."

'Won't you cut open a penny for me, father?' said a little girl, when she came home from school one day. 'Cut open a penny! What do you want me to do that for?' asked her father. 'Cause,' said the little girl, 'our teachers say that in every penny there are four farthings, and I want to see them.'

Smith and Brown running opposite ways the other day came in contact with each other.

"O, dear, how you make my head ring," said Smith.

"That's a sign its hollow," said Brown.

"But didn't yours ring?"

"No."

"That's a sign its cracked," replied his friend—and then they parted.

A new-made widow went recently to a life insurance office to receive the amount of a policy on her husband's life, which had providentially been made payable to her. The president thought it only proper to condole with her on her bereavement.

'I am truly sorry, madam, to hear of your loss,' said he.

'That's always the way with you men. You are always sorry when a poor woman gets a chance to make a little money.'

Deceit of Song-Writers—The man who wrote "Old Arm Chair" never had an armchair in all his life. The best he had was an old split bottom chair without any back to it.

The man who wrote "Home, Sweet Home" never had a home.

The author of "Rain on the Roof" always slept in the basement, except when he slept out of doors.

The man who wrote "Mary had a little Lamb" knew very well it was nothing but a little lamb fry.

There is the author of "Old Oaken Bucket," too there wasn't a bucket on the whole farm, water being drawn with a tin pail and a cistern pole.

Medicinal.

WHY ENDURE A LIVING DEATH?

The confirmed dyspeptic may almost say with St. Peter, "I die daily." The object of this article is not to remind him of his pangs, but to show him how to banish them forever. The means of immediate and permanent relief are proffered him in

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

And it is for him to say whether he will continue to endure a living death, or to put himself in a position to render life enjoyable.

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS

Of the efficacy of this matchless vegetable stomachic are to be found in every city and town in the United States—healthy men and women rescued from torture by its use, and eager to bear testimony to its virtues. It differs from any other bitters in existence, in this especial particular—it is not alcoholic.

For such constitutions and systems as require for their invigoration a diffusive stimulant,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Has been provided—a preparation in which the solid extracts of the finest restoratives of the vegetable kingdom are held in solution by a spirituous agent, purged of all deleterious constituents. The patient, in choosing between these two great antidotes, should be guided by his own condition. If in a very low state, from debility, the Tonic should be his selection; but in cases where the emergency is not so pressing, the Bitters is the specific required. Thousands find infinite benefit from taking each in turn. There is no phase of indigestion, Biliousness, Nervous Disease, or Physical Prostration, to which they are not adapted, and in which, singly or combined, they will not effect a cure.

EXCHANGE PAIN FOR EASE,

And Weakness for Strength. Get rid of the ailments which interfere with enjoyment; cast gloom and despondency to the winds; take a stronger hold of life, and, in short,

BECOME A NEW MAN!

Through the instrumentality of the most powerful and popular of all vegetable invigorants and correctives.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Biliousness, Indigestion, General Debility, and, all the complaints which proceed from a want of proper action in the Liver, the Stomach, and the Bowels, are eradicated by a course of this great

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC,

Which not only combats and conquers diseases that have intrenched themselves in the system, but is the best known safeguard against all unhealthy influences. Persons whose occupations and pursuits subject them to the depressing effects of a close, unwholesome atmosphere should take it regularly, as a protection against the low fevers and other disorders which malaria engenders. Invalids who are

WASTING AWAY,

Without any special complaint, except a gradual declination of bodily strength and nervous energy, will find in the Bitters a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilerating as a pool in the desert to the sand-scorched and fainting travelers.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated and entirely *free from alcoholic admixtures of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum* Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking, or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, and Limbs, etc. etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great depression of spirits.

They are the Greatest and Best

BLOOD PURIFIERS EVER KNOWN,

And will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure. Keep your Liver in order. Keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN,

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

WHO WOULD ASK FOR MORE DIGNIFIED OR STRONGER TESTIMONY?

HON. GEORGE WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1857.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

HON. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1867.

"Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very useful article as a tonic and an appetizer. It is not an intoxicating drink, and may be used beneficially by persons of all ages.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

CAUTION:

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON, is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

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PRICES:

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle..... $1 00
" " half dozen..... 5 00
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☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

☞ For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

Dr. B. F. HARRY, Agent, Bedford, Pa.

Medicinal.

A GREAT REMEDY

FOR THE CURE OF

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASE.

DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safe-guard and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air-passage of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflamation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted, with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—

Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diptheria, &c., &c.

We are often asked why are not other remedies in the market for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and other Pulmonary affections equal to Dr. L. Q. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial. We answer—

1st. It cures, not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, causing irritation and cough.

2d. Most Throat and Lung Remedies are composed of anodynes, which allay the cough for awhile, but by their constringing effects, the fibres become hardened, and the unhealthy fluids coagulate and are retained in the system, causing disease beyond the control of our most eminent physicians.

3d. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial, with its assistants, are preferable, because they remove the causes of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assist the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purify the blood, thus scientifically making the cure perfect.

Dr. Wishart has on file at his office hundreds and thousands of Certificates, from Men and Women of unquestionable character who were once hopelessly given up to die, but through the Providence of God were completely restored to health by the Pine Tree Tar Cordial. A Physician in attendance who can be consulted in person or by mail, *free of charge.* Price of Pine Tree Tar Cordial $1.50 per Bottle, $11 per doz. Sent by Express on receipt of price. Address L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D. No. 252 North 2d Street, Philadelphia Pa. 23apr2m

SEWARD'S

COUGH CURE,

A SAFE, CERTAIN AND SPEEDY CURE FOR COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, CROUP, INFLUENZA, WHOOPING COUGH, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

This COUGH CURE has been tried for years, and the experience of

THOUSANDS WHO HAVE USED IT

in the diseases above enumerated, have pronounced it to be a

SAFE AND RELIABLE MEDICINE;

and at lest ONE BOTTLE should be kept in every family as a ready remedy. Don't neglect a severe Cough, or throw away money on worthless medicine.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

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A MILD AND AGREEABLE

TONIC STIMULANT,

STOMACHIC and CARMINATIVE

BITTERS,

EXTRACTED ENTIRELY FROM

HERBS and ROOTS.

HIGHLY BENEFICIAL IN

DYSPEPSIA,

GENERAL DEBILITY,

and LOSS OF APPETITE;

AND AN EXCELLENT

CORRECTIVE

FOR PERSONS SUFFERING FROM DISORDERS OF THE BOWELS, FLATULENCE, &C.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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J. K. TAYLOR & CO.

25sep1y

ELECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

This College holds three sessions each year. The first session commences October 8th, and continues until the end of January: the second session commences February 1st. and continues until the beginning of May: the third session continues throughout the summer months.

It has an able corps of twelve Professors, and every Department of Medicine and Surgery is thoroughly taught.

THE ELECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Published monthly, contains 48 pages of original matter. Price $2 per annum. The largest, finest and most progressive Medical Journal in the United States. Special inducements to the getter up of Clubs.

Beautiful premium engravings, valued at $3, given to every subscriber.

Specimen copies sent free, on application. Address JOHN BUCHANAN,

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Every facility in the way of illustrations, morbid specimens, herbarium, chemical and philosophical apparatus, microscopes, instruments of the latest invention for physical examination and diagnosis will be provided.

Splendid Hospital and Clinical Instruction are afforded: free tickets to all our City Hospitals are provided: Dissecting Material abundant at a nominal cost.

Perpetual Scholarships are sold for $50. Send for circular.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—*A house and two lots for sale in the town of Hopewell.*

The subscriber offers at private sale lots No. 31 and 32 in the town of Hopewell, Bedford county Pa. There is a good TWO STORY PLANK HOUSE erected on the one lot. The two lots adjoin each other and will be sold separately or together to suit purchasers. For further particulars address the subscriber at Bedford Pa, no5tf JOHN LUTZ.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, HARPER'S BAZAR FRANK LESLIE, CHIMNEY CORNER and all other Illustrated papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

SCHOOL BLANKS.—Articles of Agreement between Directors and Teachers, Checks Bonds of Collectors, Warrants of Collectors, Bond of Treasurers, &c., for sale at the Inquirer office.

Miscellaneous.

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